September 7, 1774. NUMB. 2385.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A C A R D.

A Great number of Mechanics preſent their compliments to the author of a peice, who ſubſcribes himſelf "A Friend to both Countries," and requeſt to be informed, in what meeting of any of their body the ſaid *ſpeech* (as it is termed) was delivered. Great enquiries have been made, and no traces of it can be found. It is therefore apprehended, that it was perhaps only *intended* to be ſpoke. For, notwithſtanding they acquieſce with him in many of his ſentiments, viz. the unjuſt and ungenerous manner in which Great-Britain has treated the colonies—the abſolute neceſſity of with-holding our trade from her, till our grievances are redreſſed, which our ſituation renders very practicable and eaſy—the abhorrence we have to independency, and hearty and ſincere deſire that a reciprocal harmony may ſubſiſt between both countries—yet they utterly deteſt ſuing for reconciliation upon the abject terms he mentions, viz. by being compelled to grant certain fixed aids in times of peace (which is ſubmitting to be taxed in its utmoſt extent, *for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue)* to be augmented in time of war. They are ſo far from believing that nine tenths of the Mechanics agree in this propoſition, that they are fully convinced ninety-nine in an hundred will ever oppoſe it. What we ſtruggle for with one hand (the right of taxing ourſelves) would be given up with the other. All our money now centers in England, they can have no more. Let our grievances firſt be redreſſed, the acts repealed, and the Americans re-placed on a footing with Engliſhmen, and our American Aſſemblies upon a footing with the Engliſh Houſe of Commons. Let eſtimates of requiſite aids be laid before the Aſſemblies, as before them. Let ours, as theirs, be judges of the utility and ſufficiency of ſuch aids. If any colony ſhould then be delinquent, it is in his Majeſty's breaſt to null every act of ſuch Aſſembly, till they yield due compliance. But they make no doubt the colonies will cheerfully grant, and his Majeſty will receive it in an honourable way.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANAIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

As the Writer of the following Queries has much more pleaſure in endeavouring to prevent an evil, than he would have in finding fault with the meaſures that may have produced one, he hopes to be favoured, thro' the channel of your paper, with a little of the candid attention of the Public at this remarkable and moſt critical juncture.

QUERIES.

1ſt. IS it not of as much importance (in caſe of non-importation) to prevent every ſcheme for chicanery and undue practices, as it is to bind the hands of honeſt men, who, from virtuous principles, are abſolutely reſtrained from acting a part which they cannot juſtify?

2d. Was there not the moſt glaring opportunity to dupe the honeſt traders of each province, during the whole term of the laſt non-importation agreement, by means of the numerous vendues in every capital city in America? And will not the ſame ſubſiſt through our preſent difficulties, if a regulation of this grievance ſhould be omitted?

3d. Was it not occaſioned by the unhappy plan of conduct, which was too haſtily adopted, that ſuch an opportunity ſubſiſted, and not becauſe the vendue-maſters were really diſpoſed to counter-act the efforts of patriotiſm of thoſe who were virtuous, amongſt their American brethren?

4th. If the vendue ſales, which are profeſſedly carried on with "ſecreſy," ſhould be continued as uſual; if the honeſt traders are to hear of thouſands and tens of thouſands of Pounds worth diſpoſed of at theſe ſales from week to week; if they are to be perpetually inſulted with the clangor of a vendue bell; is it not reaſonable to expect, that the utmoſt diſcontent may ariſe among them, and that they will not be able to ſee the difference, in the nature of the inſult, whether the goods are ſold for the Engliſh manufacturers,--for thoſe who are concerned in a traffic to Ireland,---for merchants trading from the Weſt-India iſlands,---for thoſe who have been too much habituated to the crime of perjury,—or even for the mighty Boreas himſelf, if he ſhould be diſpoſed to take the advantage of the times, and become a grand adventurer.---I appeal to every man of feeling, whether this is not a ſubject as deſerving of the moſt ſerious attention, as any other by which the minds of the public are agitated at this preſent time?

5th. Were not the tranſactions of a former period of ſuch a nature, that on whatever ſide a man may be, or from whatever motives he is actuated, will he not allow, that there is grounds to be alarmed on this occaſion, and that unleſs a remedy can be invented, there is too much reaſon to fear, that the greateſt confuſion may attend the expected ſtruggle for the reſtoration and retention of our rights and liberties?

6th. Does not that man deſerve to be heard with candour, who deſires not to counteract the general ſentiments of his countrymen, but thinks it a duty incumbent upon him to endeavour to guard them againſt an evil, which may have a tendency to deſtroy the hope of every virtuous patriot, a hope that our united efforts may be a means to procure a redreſs of grievances, and that a laſting and happy union may be reſtored between the Mother Country and her Colonies?-------

May Heaven grant its favour to the counſels of each ſucceſſive day, and may the honoured names of juſtice, prudence, loyalty and fortitude, characterize the tranſactions of this important period to future ages, is the ardent wiſh of one, who, though warmly intereſted in the welfare of all America, deſires to aſſume no other than the modeſt title of

A PHILADELPHIAN.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

The following extract is taken from the writings of the celebrated Mr. Addiſon; your giving it a place in the Gazette at this time, will oblige ſeveral of your readers.

TRANQUILLUS.

Who firſt ſeduc'd them to that foul revolt?
Th' infernal Serpent!
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

THAT rebellion is one of the moſt heinous crimes, which it is in the power of man to commit, may appear from ſeveral conſiderations. Firſt, as it deſtroys the end of all government, and the benefits of civil ſociety. Government was inſtituted for maintaining the peace, ſafety and happineſs of a people. Theſe great ends are brought about by a general conformity and ſubmiſſion to that frame of laws, which is eſtabliſhed in every community for the protection of the innocent, and the puniſhment of the guilty. As on one ſide, men are ſecured in the quiet poſſeſſion of their lives, properties, and every thing they have a right to; ſo on the other ſide, thoſe who offer them any injuries in theſe particulars are ſubject to penalties, proportioned to their reſpective offences. Government therefore mitigates the inequality of power among particular perſons, and makes an innocent man, though of the loweſt rank, a match for the mightieſt of his fellow ſubjects; ſince he has the force of the whole community on his ſide, which is able to controul the inſolence or injuſtice of any private oppreſſor. Now rebellion diſappoints all theſe ends and benefits of government, by raiſing a power in oppoſition to that authority, which has been eſtabliſhed among a people for their mutual welfare and defence. So that rebellion is as great an evil to ſociety, as government itſelf is a bleſſing.

In the next place, rebellion is a violation of thoſe engagements, which every government exacts from ſuch perſons as live under it; and conſequently the moſt baſe and pernicious inſtance of treachery and perfidiouſneſs. The guilt of rebellion increaſes, in proportion as theſe engagements are more ſolemn and obligatory. Thus, if a man makes his way to rebellion through perjury, he gives additional horrors to that crime, which is in itſelf of the blackeſt nature. We may likewiſe conſider rebellion as a greater complication of wickedneſs, than any other crime we can commit. It is big with rapine, ſacrilege and murder. It is dreadful in its mildeſt effects, as it impoveriſhes the public, ruins particular families, begets and perpetuates hatreds among fellow ſubjects, friends and relations, makes a country the ſeat of war and deſolation, and expoſes it to the attempts of its foreign enemies. In ſhort, as it is impoſſible to take effect or to make the ſmalleſt progreſs, but through a continued courſe of violence and bloodſhed, a robber, or a murderer, looks like an innocent man, when we compare him with a rebel.

I ſhall only add, that as in the ſubordination of a government the King is offended by any *inſults* or *oppoſitions* to an inferior *Magiſtrate*, ſo the Sovereign Ruler of the univerſe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to thoſe, whom he has ſet over us, Providence having delegated to the Supreme Magiſtrate in every country, the ſame power for the good of men, which that Supreme Magiſtrate transfers to the ſeveral officers and ſubſtitutes who are under him, for the preſerving of order and juſtice.

Inſurrections among a people to reſcue themſelves from the moſt violent and illegal oppreſſions; to throw off a tyranny, that makes property precarious, and life painful; to preſerve their laws and their religion to themſelves and their poſterity; are excuſed from the neceſſity of ſuch an undertaking, when no other means are left for the ſecurity of every thing that is dear and valuable to reaſonable creatures. By the frame of our conſtitution, the duties of protection and allegiance are reciprocal; and as the ſafety of a community is the ultimate end and deſign of government, when this, inſtead of being preſerved, is manifeſtly deſtroyed, civil ſocieties are excuſable before God and man, if they endeavour to recover themſelves out of ſo miſerable a condition. For in ſuch a caſe, government becomes an evil inſtead of a bleſſing, and is not at all preferable to a ſtate of anarchy and mutual independance. For theſe reaſons, we have ſcarce ever yet heard of an inſurrection, that was not either *coloured* with grievances of the higheſt kind, or *countenanced* by one or more branches of the legiſlature. The rebellion which was one of the moſt flagitious in itſelf, and deſcribed with the moſt horror by hiſtorians, is that of *Cataline* and his aſſociates. The motives to it are diſplayed at large by the Roman writers, in order to inſpire the reader with the utmoſt deteſtation of it. Cataline, the chief of the rebellion, had been diſappointed in his competition for one of the firſt offices in government, and had involved himſelf in ſuch private debts and difficulties, as nothing could extricate him out of but the ruin of an *adminiſtration*, that would not entruſt him with poſts of honour and profit. His principal accomplices were men of the ſame character, and animated by the ſame incentives. They complained that power was lodged in the hands of the worſt, to the oppreſſion of the beſt; and that places were conferred on unworthy men, to the Excluſion of themſelves and their friends. Many of them were afraid of public juſtice for paſt crimes, and ſome of them ſtood actually condemned as traitors to their country. Theſe were joined by men of deſperate fortunes, who hoped to find their account in the confuſion of their country, were applauded by the meaneſt of the rabble, who always delighted in a change, and privately abetted by perſons of a conſiderable figure, who aimed at thoſe honours and preferments, which were in the poſſeſſion of their rivals. Theſe are the motives with which *Cataline's rebellion* is branded in hiſtory, and which are expreſly mentioned by Salluſt.

Hiſtory indeed furniſhes us with very diſtinct accounts of factions, conſpiracies, civil wars and rebellions, with the fatal conſequences that attend them:

——Incendia lumen prebebant,
Aliquiſque malo fuit uſus in illo. Ovid Met.

but they do not make ſuch deep and laſting impreſſions on our minds, as events of the ſame nature, to which we have ourſelves been witneſſes, and in which we or our friends and acquaintance have been ſufferers. As adverſity makes a man wiſe in his private affairs, civil calamities give him prudence and circumſpection in his public conduct.

The miſeries of the civil war under the reign of King Charles the firſt, and the conſequences which enſued upon it, did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our iſland from the thoughts of engaging anew in ſuch deſperate undertakings; and convinced them by fatal experience, that nothing could be ſo pernicious to the Engliſh; and ſo oppoſite to the genius of the people, as the ſubverſion of monarchy.

It will likewiſe be worth while to conſider, how ſuch *tumults* and *riots*, as have been encouraged by many, who, we hope, did not propoſe to themſelves ſuch fatal conſequences, lead to a *civil war;* and how naturally that ſeditious kind of converſation, which many ſeem to think conſiſtent with their *religion* and *morality*, ends in open *rebellion.*

The *authority* of the Lords and Commons of Great-Britain, in conjunction with that of our Sovereign, is not to be controuled by a tumultuary rabble.—A diſorderly multitude contending with the body of the Legiſlature, is like a man in a fit under the conduct of one in the fulneſs of his health and ſtrength; ſuch a one is ſure to be over-ruled in a little time, though he deals about his blows, and exerts himſelf in the moſt furious convulſions, while the diſtemper is upon him.

From hence let fierce contending nations know,
What dire effects from civil diſcord *flow.*
'Tis this that ſhakes our country with alarms,
And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms,
Produces fraud, *and* cruelty, *and* ſtrife,
And robs the guilty world of Cato's life!

THE SONS OF SCIENCE

May be ſupplied with the following capital works in literature, by the moſt celebrated authors, at BELL's Book-ſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in which the whole circle of human learning is explained, by Croker, and others, with cuts, 3 volumes; Lord Bacon's works, 4 vols. Locke's works, 3 vols. Univerſal Hiſtory, 7 vols. Rapin's Hiſtory of England, 3 vols. A New Syſtem of Geography, by Fenning, &c. 2 vols. Johnſon's great Engliſh dictionary, 2 vols. Patrick and Lowth's commentary on the bible, 5 vols. Tillotſon's works, 3 vols. Clarke's works, 4 vols. Burkit on the new teſtament. Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, 3 vols. Aſtley's large collection of voyages, 4 vols. Buller's Law of Niſi Prius; Reports of Sir Edward Coke, 7 vols. Parliamentary Debates, 20 vols. Grove's works, 10 vols. Robertſon's Charles the 5th, 3 vols. Blackſtone's commentaries and appendix, 5 vols. &c. &c. &c.

The American edition of Leland's Hiſtory of Ireland, 4 vols. will be publiſhed on Monday next.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE of the late Stephen Carmick, deceaſed, together with the wharff and ſtores thereunto belonging, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet; it is a well finiſhed convenient houſe.

Likewiſe to be lett, and may be entered upon in March next, a ſmall plantation, containing upwards of five acres of land, with a dwelling-houſe, ſtables, and other improvements erected thereon; the land is well improved, a great part being under clover, with an excellent orchard and garden, lying on the Moyamenſing road, adjoining the place lately belonging to Adam Weaver, about a mile from the city. Any perſon inclinable to rent either of the above deſcribed premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to ANNA CARMICK, JOSEPH SWIFT, } Execut.

PARCHMENT,

Which, by thoſe who have tried it, is eſteemed ſuperior to moſt imported from England,

MADE and SOLD, at reaſonable Rates, by

ROBERT WOOD,

In Fifth-ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

SOLD ALSO BY

JOHN DUNLAP, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington.

THE Demand for this Parchment being much increaſed of late, hath encouraged ſaid WOOD to extend his Works, ſo that he now expects to be able to ſupply his Cuſtomers in a Manner more ſatisfactory than heretofore, without fear of a Diſappointment. ††† He hath for Sale a Quantity of Wool, amongſt which is a Parcel ſuitable for Hatters. ¶

To be LETT, or SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 1ſt of November,

A THREE ſtory BRICK MESSUAGE, well built and in good order, with the LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in breadth 16 feet 5 inches, be the ſame more or leſs, and in depth 50 feet; bounded to the weſtward by a three feet alley, of which it has the free uſe and privilege, leading into Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite a pump of excellent water. It is now in the tenure of James Roſe, Shopkeeper. From its neighbourhood to ſeveral noted Inns, in the moſt frequented ſtreet to the market, it muſt prove a very advantageous ſtand for that or any other public buſineſs. The lot is *clear of groundrent*, and *the houſe inſured.* For terms, enquire of ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, in Arch-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a Scotch SERVANT GIRL; ſhe has near four Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the ſhip St. George, Captain INGLIS, arrived here, and the ſhip Roſamond, Captain MILLER, arrived at New-York, both from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

WARSAW, June 15.

WHEN *the King of Pruſſia was near Thorn on the 10th inſtant, the Magiſtrates of that city ſent three deputies to him, to compliment him on his arrival, and delivered a petition to him, complaining of the many grievances they have laboured under for theſe two years paſt. The petition was ſo ſpirited, that it will attract the admiration of the whole Poliſh nation. The Magiſtrates inſiſt on having reſtored to them all the places belonging to the city, which were ſo violently taken from them by the Pruſſian troops; they alſo inſiſt on having a free commerce with Poland and Dantzic; and that the impoſts laid upon their goods at the Pruſſian cuſtom-houſes be taken off, and that they may continue in the liberties they have enjoyed for theſe 500 years and upwards. They alſo ſet forth, that the King will never be able to bring their city to ſubmiſſion, even if he ſhould put them to fire and ſword. The King, notwithſtanding his firmneſs of mind, was obſerved to be uncommonly moved, when the petition was read, and behaved in a very mild manner to the deputies.*

Warſaw, June 25. According to ſome advices there has been a freſh engagement between the Ruſſians and the Turks, but it is not known which had the advantage: It is only ſaid, that the Auſtrian General Borck was taken priſoner by the Turks. This Officer went as a Volunteer into the Ruſſian army.

Bruſſels, June 30. They write from Vienna, that private letters have been received there, with advice that the preliminary articles of peace are already ſigned between Ruſſia and the Porte.

Vienna, July 2. By a letter received from Marſhal Romanzow, dated at Foczany, the 17th of June, we are informed, that on the 13th of that month a Ruſſian corps, commanded by General Kamenſkoy, after putting to flight a body of 5000 Turkiſh cavalry, made themſelves maſters of the town of Bajardgiek. The Ruſſians took 3 cannon, and about 150 priſoners: Their own loſs is ſaid to be very inconſiderable.

Hamburgh, July 7. It is ſaid that the King of England has acknowledged the territorial right of the King of Pruſſia to the port of Dantzic; and that he has promiſed his Pruſſian Majeſty not to interfere in that affair.

Hague, July 5. It is reported that the Dantzicers expect ſuccour from Sweden. Six Swediſh ſhips of the line are equipped, and ſix thouſand troops in readineſs to embark.

LONDON, July 7.

Hints of reſtoration, if aſked for, have been made to Dr. Franklin, but declined.

July 9. Several letters received by the laſt Dutch mail agree, that by the motions of the Daniſh land forces, they have ſomething of great importance in view; it has of late been prohibited in the Duchies of Sleſwic and Holſtein, that none of the ſubjects ſhall be enrolled by any foreign enroller, under the moſt ſevere pains; all the Daniſh regiments are ordered to be completed and augmented; orders are actually given in the German provinces of Denmark, to provide quarters and magazines for Daniſh regiments of horſe; two Daniſh men of war (which intelligence is confirmed by the lateſt Paris Gazette) are actually cruizing in the river Elbe; a circumſtance which is very remarkable. Particular orders are given for quartering ſoldiers near Altona. The Politicians ſeem to be divided in their opinions; ſeveral believe that the Court of Copenhagen has ſome views upon the city of Hamburgh, and is drawing together all the land forces in caſe any reſiſtance ſhall be made by the city herſelf, or by any protecting power; but others again, and indeed with better ground, are of opinion that ſome internal quarrel, which has long ago exiſted between the Courts of London and Copenhagen, is upon the point of coming to a rupture; for which reaſon a great number of Daniſh troops draw together near and oppoſite a certain Electorate.

By letters from Leghorn we hear, that the Venetians begin to be greatly alarmed on account of the decay of their trade in the Levant and Archipelago, it being daily interrupted by the Ruſſian fleets in thoſe ſeas. Some ſpirited meaſures for the reſtoration of their commerce to its former footing are now ſaid to be in contemplation, and will be ſpeedily put into execution.

The Pruſſian Miniſters at the Courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, Verſailles and London, have received orders to lay a full detail of their Maſter's pretenſions to the port and territory of Dantzic before the reſpective Courts where they reſide.

On Thurſday, Governor Eden, from Maryland, arrived in town, and attended at St. James's, and after the Council he had a long conference with his Majeſty. On his return he will take his wife and family from Portugal.

Yeſterday the Governor of Quebec took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, and will ſet out this day, accompanied by Lord Pitt, ſon to the Earl of Chatham, for the above place.

Extract of Letter from the Hague, July 1.

"Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the affair of ſettling the limits of Poland ſeems at this time to be as far off as ever. Neither of the three allied powers chuſes to be firſt in coming to an agreement relative to its poſſeſſion; ſo that it will probably be a long time before the Republic will know what territories it is to be entitled to.

"They write from Mentz, that the Baron d'Erthal, who is fixed upon for Archbiſhop and Elector of Mentz, will likewiſe be elected Biſhop of Worms; ſo that he will enjoy the ſame dignities as his predeceſſor. The public is not a little ſurpriſed at the ſtep taken by the Chapter of Mentz, in annulling all that the late Elector had done relative to the Jeſuits, who by that Chapter are reinſtated in all their functions, contrary to the expreſs tenor of the Pope's Brief. So that the politicians are very eager to ſee whether the new Elector will confirm or revoke this meaſure."

July 12. Private letters from Cadiz mention, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war againſt the Engliſh.

It was currently reported yeſterday on Change, that two Engliſh veſſels from Leghorn for Corke and Briſtol, had been attacked and taken by the Algerines, and carried into Algiers, where the crews were barbarouſly treated, and diſpoſed of in the ſlave market.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, June 20.

"Scarce a day paſſes on which we do not hear of new violations from the Pruſſian troops in Great Poland; the news which arrived here to-day from that province is more alarming than all the former; for the Pruſſian troops have juſt taken poſſeſſion of the city of Znin, about ten Poliſh miles from Thorn and Poſen. This city was guarded by three companies of our troops, commanded by one of our regimentaries, who attempted to reſiſt the Pruſſians, but the latter ſoon made uſe of their arms, and with ſword in hand took the place, killed a number of our troops, and took all the reſt priſoners of war. It is very aſtoniſhing, that all the Princes of Europe can behold all theſe plain and open violations upon the faith of treaties, and upon the moſt ſacred law of nations, without taking the leaſt notice of it, and without conſidering it might ſoon be their own fate, by admitting that public plunderer to become ſo powerful.

"The Deputies of Dantzic, who were ſent with a memorial to our King, when the Pruſſian and Ruſſian Miniſter inſiſted that the Magiſtrates ſhould give a categorical anſwer about the King of Pruſſia's claims upon their port, received an anſwer of our King, that the Magiſtrates ſhall by no means acknowledge the King of Pruſſia as the owner of the Dantzicer port at any rate; aſſuring them that they ſhall meet with aſſiſtance and protection."

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, July 1.

"*The Court of Copenhagen intends to lay a new duty at the harbour of Gluckſtadt upon all goods that ſhall paſs and repaſs the Elbe there; but as the oppoſite ſhore of that river near Gluckſtadt belongs to the Electorate of Hanover, and conſequently Denmark has no right to impoſe new duties upon the goods that paſs the river there; and as this intention, if carried into execution, muſt be highly detrimental to the commerce of Great-Britain, it is almoſt certain, in caſe the Court of Denmark do not deſiſt from this reſolution, that it muſt cauſe a quarrel between Great-Britain and Denmark.*"

Extract of a Letter from Dantzic, June 19.

"Count Golowkin, the Ruſſian Privy-Counſellor, has not yet left this place; but he has notified to our Magiſtrates, that the mediatorſhip of his Imperial Miſtreſs between this city and the King of Pruſſia ceaſes entirely, ſo that they need not make any further application to the Court of Peterſburgh in that reſpect.

"The anſwers which our Magiſtrates received upon their memorials of the 10th ult. from the reſpective Courts, are likewiſe diſagreeable; they are all in one ſtrain, namely, that thoſe Courts are reſolved not to intermeddle in the leaſt with the diſputes between our city and the King of Pruſſia; but all this has not in the leaſt weakened the ſpirit of the inhabitants, who ſtand firm in their reſolution to oppoſe the violent meaſures of the King of Pruſſia at any expence."

July 13. The French King has given the moſt ſatisfactory aſſurances to the States General of the United Provinces, that the loſſes which their ſubjects ſuſtained in the late reign, ſhall be amply made up.

In a private letter from Holland is the following paſſage: From all the manœuvres of the King of Pruſſia, our politicians prognoſticate, that the theatre of war will be changed, that the war which is looked on to be nearly extinguiſhed between the Ruſſians and the Porte, will embroil other powers, and kindle another war, which may poſſibly be more general, and prove more fatal than the preſent.

July 14. The commodities exported from Great Britain to America, on an average of three years, have amounted to 3,370,900l. The commodities imported into Great Britain from the Colonies for the ſame period of time, have amounted to 3,924,606l. 13s. 4d.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, June 14.

"Pugatſchew was not taken priſoner as has been mentioned, but is at preſent at the head of a great number of men, among whom are ſeveral conſiderable people. The death of General Bibikow has given the Rebels an opportunity of gaining ground. General Potemkin, from the grand Ruſſian army, is ſaid to have orders to march againſt them."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, July 8.

"According to the laſt letters from Warſaw, the Delegation is adjourned for ſix weeks, previous to which the Courts of Vienna and Berlin delivered in plans of their reſpective territories in Poland; but the Court of Peterſburgh is to ſend Commiſſaries to join others appointed by the Republic to ſettle their limits on the frontier of Lithuania. Theſe letters add, that the Pruſſian troops have begun to cut off all communication with Dantzic, but that they have not formally blocked up that place, as has been reported.

A letter from Warſaw, dated June 26, ſays, "The reports from the ſeat of the war, which are current here, are very alarming: According to which the Ruſſian Troops, commanded by General Suwaroff, and who croſſed the Danube the latter end of April, are entirely defeated by the Turks, who made themſelves maſters of the whole camp and artillery, and took ſeveral officers of diſtinction priſoners of war; among whom is General Borke, an Auſtrian officer, who had entered as a volunteer. We hear the Baſhaw of Widdin has received the palice and ſword from Conſtantinople, on his being appointed Commander in Chief of the Turkiſh army, in the room of the Grand Vizir. The Turkiſh army were preparing to croſs the Danube to attack the Ruſſians on this ſide."

July 15. This day a Cabinet Council was held at St. James's upon affairs of great importance, but no part of the ſubject matter has as yet tranſpired.

A correſpondent obſerves, that when the Americans threaten us with a non-importation agreement, they threaten what would be a revenge upon themſelves, as ſuch a meaſure would infallibly raiſe diviſions among themſelves, which muſt contribute to the ruin of that deluded people.

July 16. Yeſterday Lord Sandwich went to Court, and preſented to his Majeſty the ſtate and condition of the ſhips, ſtores, &c. in the ſeveral dock-yards which he has lately inſpected.

It appears that there are now ſeventy ſail of ſhips of the line at the different ſea ports of this kingdom, that may be fitted out for ſea at a ſhort notice.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, dated July 7.

"This day arrived here General Conway, from London, and, after having a long conference with the Lords of the Regency, he proceeded on his journey for the Court of Vienna, by the way of Berlin. This extraordinary meſſage from the Court of London to that of Vienna, has occaſioned different conjectures among our politicians; but the general opinion is, that it is relative to the preſent affairs of Poland and Dantzic, which are come to ſuch a height that it abſolutely muſt draw a quarrel between the moſt powerful ſtates of Europe after it, in which Great Britain will poſſibly be involved."

Notwithſtanding the reports of a non-importation aſſociation being entered into by the ſeveral provinces on the continent of America, ſeventeen ſhips have been cleared at the Cuſtom Houſe in the courſe of a fortnight; and though Boſton is not one among the liſt, there are ſeveral for New-England, and about a dozen more are now up at the Coffee-Houſe for other ports of America.

Extract of a Letter from Dantzic, July 1.

"A deputation of the Inhabitants have juſt returned from waiting on the King of Pruſſia at Marienberg, with ſome further propoſals reſpecting the retaining of the liberties and privileges of this city, but without ſucceſs. The deputies were admitted to a conference with his Majeſty, who perſonally informed them, that to the laſt he would inſiſt on his territorial right to this city, and that moſt of the Potentates of Europe had recognized that right, and any further application for relief from the Inhabitants to theſe Potentates would be entirely needleſs."

A letter from Warſaw, dated June 29, ſays, "It is confidently aſſerted, that a great miſunderſtanding has of late taken place between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, occaſioned by ſome pretenſions made by the Elector of Saxony to the Republic of Poland, and ſome claims made by Prince Charles of Saxony to the Duchy of Courland, in which they are ſupported by the Court of Vienna; and, we hear, that theſe pretenſions are to be brought before the Dyet by the Auſtrian Miniſter."

Some letters from Thorn mention the Pruſſian troops being ſuddenly drawn off from that city.

It is ſaid that Governor H———n has been repeatedly cloſetted at Kew, at Whitehall, and at St. James's, ſince his arrival; and we are aſſured *his opinion* gives much ſpirit to the Miniſtry, as it entirely coincides with *their own*.

Lord North was with the King a long while yeſterday, and, it is ſaid, that ſome unwelcome news brought him to town.

July 18. If we are to have war (ſays a patriot a few days ſince) all the old rogues muſt turn out, for nobody will lend them a ſhilling. Allowing that to be the caſe, ſaid a miniſterial by-ſtander, the new rogues will turn in, and pick it out of their pockets.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 25.

Laſt night an expreſs arrived from Pittſylvania county, who brings the melancholy intelligence, that ſeveral families have lately been cut off at Sinking Creek, on the line between this colony and North-Carolina, by parties of Choctaw, Shawaneſe and Delaware Indians; and that it was reported there were ten Nations who had leagued to go to war againſt the ſettlements, ſome of them very powerful.—We hear the expreſs was ſent by Colonel Gordon, of Pittſylvania, requeſting a ſupply of arms and ammunition (of which, it ſeems, the back inhabitants are in great want) the young men there having declared their readineſs to go out in their country's defence, and for the protection of their properties and friends from the cruelty and depredations of the Savages.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, with about 1500 men under his command, was to march in a few days for the mouth of New River, where he is to be joined by Colonel Lewis, and Colonel Preſton, with a body of 12 or 1500 men more; their deſtination is ſaid to be againſt ſome of the Indian towns.

BOSTON, Auguſt 25.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of Salem, held yeſterday at the court-houſe in that place, the Honourable Richard Derby, Eſq; Mr. John Pickering, jun. Mr. Jonathan Ropes, Captain Timothy Pickering, Captain Jonathan Gardner, jun. and Captain Richard Manning, were choſen Deputies to repreſent that town, at a meeting of Deputies from the ſeveral towns in the county of Eſſex, to be held at Ipſwich on the 6th of September.

G------- G--- made great parade in his endeavours to prevent the meeting at Salem yeſterday; a proclamation was poſted up, forbidding the ſame; a deputy ſheriff was ſtationed at the court-houſe, in order to give notice to the Governor when the people proceeded to buſineſs; and to crown all, two companies of the 59th regiment were on their march to the court-houſe, to aid the ſheriff in diſperſing the meeting. The people, however, met at the time appointed, choſe their Deputies, and then returned to their reſpective buſineſſes.

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

By the GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain hand-bills have been poſted in ſundry places in the town of Salem, calling upon the merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants of ſaid town, to meet at the town-houſe chamber on Wedneſday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to conſider of, and determine upon meaſures for oppoſing the execution of divers late acts of Parliament.

And whereas by a late act of Parliament, all town meetings, called without the conſent of the Governor, (except the annual meetings, in the months of March and May) are illegal.

I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all perſons from attending the aforeſaid, or any other meeting, not warranted by law, as they will be chargeable with all the ill conſequences that may follow thereon, and anſwer them at their utmoſt peril.

GIVEN at Salem the 23d day of Auguſt, 1774.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,

THOMAS FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

Auguſt 29. We learn from Worceſter, that on Saturday Morning laſt there aſſembled on the Common, in that town, 1500 people, and made choice of five of their number as a Committee, viz. Meſſeurs Joſeph Gilbert, John Goulding, Edward Rawſon, Thomas Dennie, and Joſhua Biglow, to wait on the Hon. Timothy Paine, Eſq; lately appointed Counſellor by mandamus from his Majeſty, to demand of him ſatisfaction to the people for having qualified himſelf for ſaid office; and having waited on Mr. Paine accordingly, he aſked them what ſatisfaction they wanted? They anſwered, a total reſignation of his office, and deſired him to write it, upon which he withdrew, and in a few minutes returned to them with what he had wrote, which was a total reſignation of his office, and a promiſe never to ſet again as Counſellor, unleſs agreeable to charter; he then aſked if that was ſatisfactory? They replied he muſt wait on the people, which he thought unreaſonable, after he had complied with their demand; but they ſaid it was in vain, unleſs he made his perſonal appearance, the people would not be ſatisfied; and after their promiſing to protect him from inſult, he waited on them to the body of the people, where Mr. Dennie read his reſignation, with which numbers were diſſatisfied, requiring that Mr. Paine ſhould read it himſelf, and that with his hat off; he then told the Committee, that he had complied with all they required, on their promiſing him protection, and that he then called on them for it; but they gave him to underſtand the people would not be ſatisfied till he complied with their demand, which he did, and was then conducted near to his own houſe by the Committee, and diſmiſſed. The people then drew off, thoſe of each town forming a company, and marched for Rutland, the town in which the Hon. John Murray, Eſq; (another new Counſellor) reſides. Our Informant could give us no farther information how they proceeded.

We hear from Salem, that laſt week the Hon Andrew Oliver, Eſq; waited upon his Excellency the Governor, with a reſignation of his ſeat at the Council-Board.

A Correſpondent ſays, the Province will never reſt while one man who has accepted any office under the ſanction of the new acts of Parliament is poſſeſſed of any one poſt of power or profit in the country, and until every one of them by great penitence obtain forgiveneſs, or leave America,——and until all your addreſſors to Hutchinſon have, by humbling themſelves, regained the good will of the country, and the city of Boſton in particular——or elſe are removed off from the continent.

A PROPOSAL from different parts of the country—It is propoſed that an eſtimate ſhould be formed by indifferent people, of the value of all the real eſtates in Boſton, that ſo if the eſtates in it ſhould be ſunk in their value by the Port bill's continuing to be inforced, or ſhould otherwiſe be ruined by the rage of our common enemies, the country might be able to form a judgment of the retribution that ſhould be made to the ſufferers.—This does honour to the public virtue of our country.

We hear from Dartmouth, that when Brigadier Ruggles paſſed through that town laſt week, he was waited upon at Colonel Toby's, where he put up, by a number of people, who deſired him forthwith to depart, which he promiſed he would do; but before he departed they left marks of reſentment upon his horſe, whoſe mane and tail they cut off, and painted him in a curious manner.

SALEM, Auguſt 26.

On the 20th of this inſtant printed notifications were poſted up in this town, deſiring the merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants, to meet at the town-houſe chamber laſt Wedneſday at nine o'clock in the morning, to appoint deputies to meet at Ipſwich on the 6th of September next, with the deputies of the other towns in the county, to conſider of, and determine on ſuch meaſures as the late act of Parliament and our other grievances render neceſſary and expedient. Theſe notifications purported, that it was the deſire of the Committee of Correſpondence that the inhabitants ſhould thus aſſemble. On Wedneſday morning at eight o'clock the Governor ſent a requeſt to the Committee, that they would meet him at nine o'clock, telling them he had ſomething of importance to communicate to them.—They waited upon him accordingly, and were aſked by him if they avowed thoſe notifications? Being anſwered that it was known they were poſted by order of the Committee, he then deſired them to diſperſe the inhabitants, who being aſſembled by them, they muſt abide all the conſequences. It was anſwered, that the inhabitants being met together, would do what they thought fit, and that the Committee could not oblige them to diſperſe. His Excellency declared it was an unlawful, ſeditious meeting; it was replied, neither the Committee nor the inhabitants ſuppoſed the meeting was contrary even to the act of Parliament, much leſs to the laws of the province. The Governor returned, I am not going into converſation on the matter; I came to execute the laws, not to diſpute them, and I am determined to execute them. If the people do not diſperſe, the Sheriff will go firſt; if he is diſobeyed, and needs ſupport, I will ſupport him.------- The Governor had ordered troops to be in readineſs: They prepared accordingly as if for battle, left their encampment, and marched to the entrance of the town, there halted and loaded, and then about eighty advanced within an eighth of a mile from the Town-houſe: But before this movement of the troops was known to the inhabitants, and while the Committee were in conference with the Governor, the whole buſineſs of the meeting was tranſacted, being merely to chuſe delegates for the county meeting. After the meeting was over, news came that the troops were on the march; but they were now ordered to return to the camp.—Yeſterday Peter Frye, Eſq; (by expreſs orders from the Governor, as he declared to the Committee) iſſued a warrant for arreſting the Committee of Correſpondence, for unlawfully and ſeditiouſly cauſing the people to aſſemble by that notification, without leave from the Governor, in open contempt of the laws, againſt the peace, and the Statute in that caſe made and provided. Two of the Committee, who were firſt arreſted, recognized, each in One Hundred Pounds, without ſureties, to appear at the next ſuperior court at Salem, to anſwer to the abovementioned charge. The reſt of the Committee, who were arreſted ſome time after, have refuſed to recognize.

NEW-YORK, September 1.

We are informed, that government has paid the Hon. the Eaſt-India Company for the Tea, ſhipped, deſtroyed, ſtored in, or ſent back from North-America.

The act impoſing duties upon certain liquors, &c. imported into Quebec, we are informed, is to take place on the firſt day of May, 1775.

Sept. 5. Captain Mathers, in a Brig, in 9 weeks from Belfaſt, bound for Philadelphia, arrived here laſt Tueſday, and landed about 40 paſſengers: The veſſel is ſailed again for Philadelphia.

The 10th of Auguſt, lat. 39:35, long. 62:31, Captain Cragg met with a main and mizen maſt; with a main yard, and ſome ſails, the latter, by the marks, made at Philadelphia.

A ſhip from the Iſle of Sky, Hodge, Maſter, for Philadelphia, was ſpoke with yeſterday week, about 60 leagues Eaſt from Sandy-Hook, by Captain Smith, who arrived here laſt Saturday from Newfoundland.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 7.

Yeſterday Afternoon an Expreſs arrived here from the Eaſtward, with the following extraordinary Letter, viz.

Captain CLEVELAND, September 3, 1774.

MR. Keys has this Moment brought us the News, that the Men of War and Troops began to fire on the People laſt Night at Sunſet, at Boſton, when a Poſt was ſent immediately off to inform the Country. He informs, that the Artillery played all Night, that the People were univerſally rallying, from Boſton as far as here, and deſire all the Aſſiſtance poſſible. The firſt was occaſioned by the Country's being robbed of their Powder, from Boſton as far as Farmingham, and when found out, the Perſons that went to take them were immediately fired upon.—Six of our Number were killed the firſt Shot, and a Number wounded.—I beg you will rally all the Forces you can, and be on the March immediately for the Relief of Boſton, and the People that Way. Signed,

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

Further Particulars of this melancholy Event are hourly expected.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"As to news, we are expecting it daily from your ſide the water. The meaſures purſued here make every friend of liberty tremble; for what has been done with regard to the Colonies, is only a ſpecimen of what probably will be enforced at home,—and indeed there have been too many ſimilar inſtances. It is truly aſtoniſhing that the Nobility and Gentry of England ſhould concur in them as they have done. The ſetting aſide antient eſtabliſhments and charters, which were held ſacred—taxing and levying ſubſidies, forcing money from the pockets of a people without their conſent—authorizing the civil or French laws, and trials without jury—judgment reſting wholly in the capricious breaſt of the Judge, the creature of the tyrant—robbing men of their perſonal rights, by taking away the Habeas Corpus—fettering their conſciences, by eſtabliſhing a Prieſtly Popiſh Religion—giving the whole nomination, choice, rule, management and power, into the arbitrary deſpotic hands of the Crown—could never have been conceived, ought never to have been eſtabliſhed by Engliſhmen. See the influence of offices, places and penſions. How totally dependant on the Crown are thoſe, who ought to be the guardians of the people's liberties. I cannot omit ſaying, that however violent and abuſive ſome may be againſt the Americans, you find there are others who think differently. The Boſtonians, and the whole colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, are cruelly uſed—deprived of their natural rights and liberties.—The revenue to be eſtabliſhed is only a proviſion for Myrmidons, Placemen and Penſioners, deſpotically to be diſpoſed of among Tools and Dependants, as *here*, where continual ſteps advance and increaſe the power of the Miniſtry, and influence of the Crown and prerogative.—Witneſs what is done in Ireland with their Stamp-act—our Eaſt-India company alſo, which is now wholly under the thumb of Adminiſtration—their charter broke in upon—witneſs the refuſal of the reaſonable requeſt of the petitioning Clergy, and continuing the cruel unjuſt penal laws againſt the Diſſenters—Weſtminſter Special Jurors under undue influence in all Crown cauſes—for every independant man will endeavour to edge off, and get himſelf excuſed, if poſſible, to prevent being ſhut up with a majority of determined Courtiers, inflexibly biaſſed on the Crown ſide. Thus the edges of our liberties are pairing away, and the foundations ſapping, and we are going the way of other nations.

"The independant man, who is at eaſe, quietly enjoying the repoſe his circumſtances intitle him to, cannot but be apprehenſive of danger, when ſuch meaſures are perpetrated—he cannot help fearing, that the lawleſs power of Court and time-ſerving Paraſites ſhould over-bear and oppreſs him, by inequitable unjuſt laws and arbitrary mandates—whilſt the cruel hand of military force deſpoil and rob him both of his property and his freedom. See the recent inſtances of Sweden, Poland, Dantzic, &c. May a noble and generous courage inſpire the friends of liberty in ſupport of the natural rights of mankind as well here as with you."

Extract of a Letter from London, July 8, 1774.

"The Fox Indiaman, bound to New-England, has on board 30 cheſts of tea, ſhipped on the 6th day of July by Anthony Bacon, Eſq; of London. This tea is generally ſuppoſed to be a ſpeculation of the Miniſter."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Aug. 20, 1774.

"Letters by Captain Scott have this moment arrived: He brings intelligence that the people in England are rubbing up their eyes, and begin to awake. Governor Tr—n is ſaid not a little to contribute to this: He told the Lords of Council, that it would not do to treat the Yorkers as he did the Regulators; they were very different kind of men: He ſaid all the force he had could not have ſaved the Tea, and therefore he ſent it back. He was aſked, what he thought of the preſent meaſures adopted towards the Americans? He anſwered, they would undoubtedly produce a Congreſs: And what would be the reſult of that? He replied, he could not take upon him to ſay; perhaps the loſs of all North-America."

We hear the Phyſicians of Philadelphia have agreed to inoculate no patients for the ſmall-pox, during the ſitting of the CONGRESS, as ſeveral of the northern and ſouthern Delegates have not had that diſorder.

On Thurſday evening was married, at Somerville, near this city, Mr. CHARLES THOMSON, to Miſs HANNAH HARRISON.

On Saturday evening laſt, THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſq; was married, at New-Caſtle, to Miſs SARAH ARMITAGE, of that place.

Laſt Thurſday night, about ten o'clock, a barn belonging to Mr. Garret Wynkoop, in the Manor of Moreland, was ſet on fire by lightning, which, with 50 buſhels of wheat winnowed for ſeed, and a quantity of hay, was entirely conſumed, together with a quantity of wheat, rye and oats, in barracks, ſuppoſed to be about 600 buſhels; two hogs, that were lying near the barn when it was ſtruck, were both killed.

On Wedneſday, the 31ſt ult. departed this life, aged 36 years, much lamented by all her acquaintance, Mrs. ANNA DONNELL, the beloved and affectionate wife of Captain NATHANIEL DONNELL, of this City; and next day her remains were interred in the Second Preſbyterian burial-ground, attended by a great number of reſpectable inhabitants.

On Monday the Ship James and Mary Ann, Captain Budden, arrived here from Barbados, with whom came Paſſengers Mr. William Straker, and his Lady; Mrs. Prettyjohn, and her Daughter; Mr. Joſeph Gordon, Merchant, of Barbados, and ſeveral others.

On the 24th ult. in Lat. 27:44, Long. 69, Captain Budden ſpoke the Ship Polly and Peggy, Captain Finley, of this Port, bound to London from Jamaica, out 24 Days; and on the 28th, in Lat. 32, Long. 74, he ſpoke the Ship Maria-Ann, from South-Carolina for London, 4 Days out, all well.

ARRIVALS.

At Deal. The Virginia, Eaſton, from Virginia; Sir William Johnſon, Dean, from New-York; Venus, Story, from Rhode-Iſland; and the Thomas, Robſon, from Boſton.

At Briſtol. The Ann, Forten, from Philadelphia; and the Grace, Chambers, from New-York.

At Liverpool. The Liberty, Pendleton, from Virginia.

At Falmouth. The Polly, Thompſon, from New-York.

At Barbados. The Captains Wilkinſon, Welch, and Murdoch, from Philadelphia; and Captain Smith from New-York.

*** *The perſon who advertiſed a NEGROE BOY, 14 years of age, for ſale in our laſt, is deſired to inform the Printers where he may be ſeen, as ſeveral applications have been made.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship St. George, J. Inglis, and Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, from London. Brig Adventure, C. Hemory, Iſland of Jerſey. Brig Nancy, J. Kent, and Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Antigua. Ship Becky and Debby, S. Williams, Terra Viaja, in Spain. Brig Chance, J. Craig, and Sloop Friendſhip, V. Clark, Grenades. Ship Betſey, W. Price, and Schooner Happy Return, T. Boyle, Liſbon. Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, and Brig Rachel, J. Clay, Corunna. Ship Rebecca and Suſanna, R. Caſſon, Bilboa. Schooner Mary, J. Perrot, St. Croix. Brig Rebecca, C. Ferguſon, Sloop Sea Flower, W. Tatem, Ship Atlantic, J. Maitland, and Brig Hermione, D. Trail, Jamaica. Schooner Peggy, R. Baſden, St. Kitts. Brig Polly, J. Lee, Hiſpaniola. Snow Britannia, R. Eyre, Ferrol. Sloop Happy Return, J. Bayley, N. London. Schooner Delaware, R. Cooke, Salem, N. E. Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchins, Sloop Jane, J. Wainwright, and Sloop Speaker, F. Baſcombe, Bermuda. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, and Brig Unity, P. Flynn, Georgia. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Sloop Experiment, J. Styrrup, N. Providence. Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica. Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, and Brig Batchelor, W. Hinſon, Grenades. Sloop Induſtry, F. Hutchins, Bermuda. Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix. Brig Cornelia, J. Adams, Dominica. Ship Carolina, B. Loxley, and Brig Charlotte, J. Montgomery, Quebec. Schooner Favourite, S. Lightbourne, and Sloop Ranger, Wood, St. Kitts. Sloop Polly, Gilbert, St. Lucia. Ship Betſey, S. Kyle, Madeira. Snow Sally, S. Jones, Milford.

CLEARED. Sloop Two Brothers, J. Havens, Sloop Polly, G. Walton, and Sloop Betſey, P. Lacey, to N. Carolina. Schooner James, D. Livingſton, and Brig Induſtry, J. Watt, Antigua. Sloop Betſey, W. Undrill, and Sloop Cedar, M. Murphy, Virginia. Schooner Happy Return, E. Smith, N. London. Brig Peggy, J. Garrigues, Cadiz. Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Two Pollys, J. Naſh, R. Iſland. Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Brig Ranger, B. Dunn, Hiſpaniola. Ship Morris, T. Bell, S. Carolina. Brig Harriot, T. Clubb, London.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
W. AND T. BRADFORD,
AN ESSAY on the Conſtitutional Power of GREAT-BRITAIN over the Colonies in AMERICA; with the RESOLVES of the COMMITTEE for the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, and their INSTRUCTIONS to their REPRESENTATIVES in ASSEMBLY.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you conferred upon me laſt year, in placing me firſt upon the return for your Coroner, merits my ſincere and moſt grateful acknowledgments; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office, at the enſuing election, I earneſtly requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed, by

Your reſpectful and obliged Friend,
JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere and hearty thanks, for the conſiderable number of votes you were pleaſed to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the laſt election, which particularly encourages me to offer myſelf a candidate for the aforeſaid office: I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which if you are pleaſed to confer, the kindneſs ſhall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your ſincere friend, and humble ſervant,
‖ 4w. BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

WANTED,
A MERCHANT MILLER, one who is Maſter of his Buſineſs, a ſober careful Man, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber, a native of Cheſter county, manufactures Black-lead Melting-pots, in which he has had many years experience, and has now brought the art into ſuch perfection, that the principal braſs-founders in Philadelphia have ſigned a certificate, giving them a character equal to any made in Germany, or elſewhere. If he meets with encouragement, he will engage to ſupply the whole continent, and ſell them as cheap as any that are imported, if ſold at the uſual profit. He hopes to meet with proper encouragement in this uſeful branch of American manufacture, which will be ſaving a conſiderable ſum that is now paid to foreigners for that article.

JOHN STEPHEN.

N. B. The POTS are ſold by DANIEL OFFLEY, Anchorſmith, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, and DAVID HALL, Goldſmith, in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

TO all perſons intereſted in the lands formerly taken up for *John Hootton*, or the lands taken up by *Thomas Hilborn*, in right of ſaid *Hootton*, by virtue of a twelfth part of a propriety in Weſt-Jerſey, formerly granted to ſaid *Hootton* by *Anna Saltar*, or the perſons intereſted in the lands taken up by *William Biddle*, in right of one ſixth part of a propriety in ſaid Weſt-Jerſey, ſold to ſaid *Biddle* by the Executors of ſaid *Anna Saltar*; theſe are to inform them, that the ſaid ſhare of propriety was granted to *Henry Saltar*, former huſband to the ſaid *Anna*, who died inteſtate, and that the heir at law of the ſaid *Henry* is now ready to confirm their titles, on moderate terms, if application is made by the tenth of October next, otherwiſe the ſaid heir will apply to the Council of Proprietors, for a warrant to reſurvey the lands taken up on the ſaid ſhare, whereby the perſons in poſſeſſion may be put to the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſtanding a ſuit at law. Application may be made to the Clerk of the Council of Proprietors, who can inform where the heir (or the perſon repreſenting him) may be found.

September 3, 1774. ¶

ANY MERCHANT, who is willing to enter into partnerſhip for any time or term of years, by applying to JOHN REA, Schoolmaſter, in Front-ſtreet, between Catherine and Queen-ſtreets, may be informed of a certain perſon, in Philadelphia county, who has a very grand proſpect, if furniſhed with a good aſſortment of merchandize, on good terms, to carry on buſineſs in a very extenſive manner, and to the greateſt advantage. N. B. Security will be given, if required, for the faithful diſcharge of his truſt.

Alſo a LAD, who underſtands both the Engliſh and Dutch languages, wants employ. Enquire as above. ¶

TO BE SOLD.

THE Indentures of a Servant BOY, who has 5 Years to ſerve; he is capable of doing almoſt any Kind of Work at the Sail-making Buſineſs. Apply to the Printers. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pequea, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named in his indenture *John Leiſter*, but it is ſuppoſed his proper name is *John Woods*; has a counterfeit paſs, ſigned with the Mayor's name of Philadelphia, wherein he calls himſelf *Robert Maxall*; he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, well ſet, about 32 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, cut ſhort, has his great toe-nail lately broke off on the right foot; had on a green coat and jacket, almoſt new, dirty coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, with ſteel buckles, good hat, with a ſmall brim; he has been in the country before, and was an oſtler in Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

September 5, 1774. WILLIAM WILSON. ¶

NOW in the Goal of the City of Philadelphia, the following runaway ſervants, viz. *Cornelius Larey*, belonging to James Thomas, in the townſhip of Uwchland, Cheſter county. *Michael Buckly*, with an iron collar round his neck. *James Williams*, belonging to Patrick Kelly, Pequea. *John Welch*, belonging to James Welch, Kent county. Their maſters are deſired to come and pay the charges, and take them away, in three weeks, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of. ¶

September 5, 1774. PETER ROBINSON, Goaler.

BENJAMIN JANUARY

RETURNS his moſt grateful acknowledgments to all thoſe, whoſe favours he has hitherto happily experienced ſince his commencement in buſineſs, and hopes a further continuance of them, as he ſhall be particularly attentive to merit their eſteem. He continues to carry on the Book-binding Buſineſs, at his ſhop, below the Drawbridge, and next door to Mr. JOHN MEASE's, where merchants, ſhopkeepers, and others, may be ſupplied with all ſorts of acount-books, made and ruled to any pattern, at the loweſt rates; he likewiſe has for ſale the following Books, viz. Quarto and ſchool bibles, Dyche and Bailey's dictionaries, Wingate and Hill's arithmetic, Stone and Cunn's euclid, Mair's book-keeping, Wilſon and Love's ſurveying, Peregrine Pickle, 4 vols. Roderick Random, 2 vols. Hale's contemplations, 2 vols. Arabian night's entertainment, 4 vols. Modern travels, 3 vols. Telemachus, 2 vols. Ladies miſcellany, 2 vols. Don Quixote, 4 vols. Tatler, 5 vols. Guardian, 2 vols. Rowe's works, 4 vols. Hervey's meditations, 2 vols. Humphry Clinker, 3 vols. Joſephus's works, 2 vols. Frowde's adventures, Young's night thoughts, Fordyce's ſermons, Thomſon's ſeaſons; likewiſe folio and quarto poſt paper, fools cap and pott ditto, ſealing wax, wafers, quills, ink-powder, ſlate pencils, Gunter's ſcales, pewter ink-ſtands, &c.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the County of BERKS,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for your Favours ſhewn me the three ſeveral laſt Elections, in chuſing me on the Return as Sheriff for the ſaid County. And as I ſtill intend to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office, a further Continuance of your Votes and Intereſts, at the enſuing Election, in chuſing me again to that Office, ſhall always be gratefully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN, *Your Friend and humble Servant,*

Reading, Sept. 1, 1774. ‖ HENRY VANDERSLICE.

Wilmington, Eighth-Month 27, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, by public vendue, on the tenth day of next month, at two o'clock (if not ſold before by private ſale)

A GOOD Merchant Mill, ſituate in New-Caſtle county, near Wilmington, it is a half breaſt mill, with 8 feet head and fall, the water which turns her is taken out of a race, which is 287 perches long, at or near the lower end of which are erected four overſhot merchant mills, near Brandywine bridge, where ſhallops load and unload wheat, flour, &c. ſhe has a good pair of bur millſtones, and every thing neceſſary for manufacturing good wheat into fine flour; the ſituation and circumſtances attending this mill are very valuable, being ſituate about half way on ſaid race, and takes the water before the above mentioned four overſhot mills, and if well occupied, would undoubtedly reduce the owners of ſaid overſhot mills below, to the neceſſity of ſuffering the water of ſaid breaſt mill, to be transfered for a mill or mills, to a more valuable ſituation on the tide, to a lot ſituate in ſaid Borough of Wilmington, fronting on ſaid Brandywine 82 feet 6 inches, and extending back to Stedham-ſtreet 340 feet, and adjoining to a lot, and within a few feet of two of ſaid overſhot mills, containing 88 perches of land, which ſaid lot will be expoſed to public ſale on the day above mentioned. Alſo a ſufficient quantity of water to turn a fulling mill, to be taken out of ſaid race near ſaid half breaſt mill, together with a ſufficient lot of land to erect ſaid fulling mill on. It is cuſtomary on advertiſing real eſtates to ſay the title is indiſputable, &c. The title for ſaid breaſt mill has often been diſputed and oppoſed, before the mill was erected; much might be ſaid on the ſubject, which, for brevity ſake, I omit with only ſaying, its oppoſers have failed in their attempts, and the title now remains firm and ſtable, which is propoſed to be ſhewn on the day of ſale, and conditions made known, and eaſy to the purchaſer, by

¶ JEHU HOLLINGSWORTH.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on the premiſes, on the 14th day of this inſtant September, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT plantation and tract of LAND, whereon John Taylor, deceaſed, did live, purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament, ſituate in the townſhip of Pennſbury, and county of Cheſter, near the Forks of Brandywine creek, within 18 miles of Cheſter, and 15 of Wilmington, containing about 130 acres of very good land, two thirds of which is cleared and in tolerable good order, an extraordinary good watered meadow, which has produced between 40 and 50l. worth of hay in one ſeaſon, and there may be a conſiderable quantity more meadow made, which may be watered properly without making ſcarce any dam, the upland is very good for both grain and paſture, the timber is good; there are erected on the ſaid farm a good ſquared log dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on the lower floor and three on the upper one, with a cellar under the whole, alſo a well of good water near the door, a large frame barn, ſquared log ſtable, ſtone milk-houſe, a large tan-houſe, beam-houſe, and tan-pits planted, fit for carrying on that branch of buſineſs; a bearing orchard, of grafted fruit. The ſaid place will be ſold clear of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title made; the conditions will be made known the day of ſale, where due attendance will be given, by MARY TAYLOR, and ISAAC TAYLOR, Executors. ¶

DANCING and FENCING.

Agreeable to an Invitation from ſeveral reſpectable Families in this City,

MR. PIKE

(Ten Years a Teacher in Charles-Town, South-Carolina)

IS ARRIVED, and propoſes, if the Weather be favourable, to open his SCHOOL, for the Tuition of *young Ladies and Gentlemen*, on or about the 20th of this Inſtant. He flatters himſelf that his Abilities as a *Maſter of his Profeſſion*, may be ſufficiently known, as many reſpectable Gentlemen of the above Province are at preſent in this City. *Ladies and Gentlemen* may be waited on at their own Houſes, if agreeable, to be taught Cotilons, and other faſhionable Dances.

N. B. The Uſe of the SMALL SWORD taught three Mornings in the Week, and an Evening School as is uſual. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE Wench, and a Male Child, 14 Months old. She is ſold for no Fault, but Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, living in the Borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Sunday, the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named CHARLES WALL, by trade a Tanner, about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 19 years old, is a ſtrong well ſet artful fellow, with remarkable thick ankles, has lightiſh brown hair, lately cut, a ſcar under his chin, pretty ſubtle, but not talkative unleſs when in liquor; he can read a little, but not write; had on and took with him, when he went away, a Turkey ſtriped jacket, with ſleeves, and an under jacket of white coating, lined with flannel, one fine ſhirt, a pair of ſtriped blue and white trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes, with yellow metal buckles in them, a half worn caſtor hat, bound round with black ribbon, and one round the crown for a band, and a ſtriped blue and white ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and if brought home, the above reward of Five Pounds, paid by

¶ CHARLES WHITELOCK.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, and begs leave to acquaint them, he is removed from his late dwelling-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Irwin, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and three doors above Black-horſe-alley; he has juſt imported, and has now opened and exhibited in a convenient room, where all gentlemen and ladies, who delight in the fine arts, and in the copyiſts of nature, are invited to regale themſelves at this new exhibition;---in this collection, among many others, are the following---The cartoons, after Raphael, beautifully painted; the four ſeaſons, after Roſalba, beautifully painted; peace and plenty, finely coloured, and beautifully ornamented; elegant pieces, in green and gold frames, viz. Lady Huntingdon; Flora; the letter-woman; the oyſter-woman; the bathing beauty; Miſs Yates, in the character of Electra; the lady's maid ſoaping linen; Abraham and Hagar; Joſeph and Potiphar's wife; Samſon in diſtreſs, &c. &c. Hieroglyphicks of a chriſtian; hieroglyphicks of a natural man, and the tree of life; the Rev. Mr. William Romaine, James Hervey, David Jennings, Philip Dodderidge, George Whitefield, Andrew Kinſman, Thomas Jones, John Bunyan, John Weſtley, Richard de Courcey, Torial Foſs, John Edwards, Martin Madan, and a great many other divines; landſcapes, views of capital cities, ſcripture pieces, ſea pieces, ſporting pieces, hunting ſcenes, fancy pieces, &c. &c. the paſſions of the ſoul, as they are expreſſed in the human countenance, by Le Brun; with a variety of the moſt elegant engravings and metzotintoes, by the greateſt artiſts in Rome and London; general atlas, containing 36 new maps, by Palairet, and others, in one large book; a great variety of drawing-books, beſt water colours, camel-hair pencils, Indian ink and crayons; a very elegant collection of copper-plate copy-books, from the earlieſt attempts, to the compleating of the moſt accompliſhed penman; likewiſe geographical playing-cards, and playing-cards of ancient hiſtory, lately invented for the inſtructive entertainment of young gentlemen and ladies, by an eminent clergyman in London. Alſo a neat aſſortment of jewellery and other goods, viz. Cutteau de chaſes, Morocco ſword-belts, with and without ſwivels; a good aſſortment of canes, with and without ſwords; walking-ſticks and rattans; ladies and gentlemens pocket-books; ladies ear-rings, ſet round with marquiſates, with and without drops; necklaces, of various ſorts; gold ear-rings, with and without drops; gold and metal lockets; a variety of gold and garnet hoop-rings, gold ſeals, plain gold rings, ſilver and gold ſword knots, ſilk purſes; a variety of ſilver and metal ſeals; a variety of ſleeve-buttons; the celebrated jubilee knives and forks; table and carving knives and forks, in caſes; the beſt London pen-knives; fine ſetts of neweſt faſhioned gilt and paſte buckles; ladies Pinchbeck gilt ſhoe buckles; ditto ſtone toothpick-caſes; ſilver plated ſpurs, with and without ſwan necks; cork-ſcrews; decanter corks; a neat aſſortment of ſnuff-boxes, nail-nippers, boot-ſtraps, gloves; a variety of ink caſes and ſtands, of the neateſt faſhion; ſcales and dividers, for ſeamen; tooth-bruſhes, japanned tea waiters and ſugar tongs; japanned and plated tea urns; ſteel and gilt watch chains; a variety of ſtock and knee ſtone and paſte buckles, cane-ſtrings, waſh-balls, ſhoe-blacking cakes; a good aſſortment of cards of trinkets, ſeals, and watch keys, for watch-makers windows; a good aſſortment of ſilver and gilt watches, warranted good; black-lead pencils; ſhoe and knee chapes, for buckle-makers; paper, leather, and toothen-egg bottle ſtands; enamelled ſalts; game-bags; horſe and pocket-piſtols, double and ſingle-barreled; razor and razor-caſes; playing cards; fiſh and counters for playing cards, cribbage boards, back-gammon tables, coffee-pots, tea-boards and ſervers, a travelling braſs blunderbuſs, ſmelling-bottles, tooth-pick caſes, ſet and plain tortoiſeſhell combs for ladies; tortoiſeſhell combs, in caſes; pen engines, that will make a pen in an inſtant; tortoiſeſhell and pearl ſugar tongs, London made ſciſſars, dice and dice-boxes, key-rings; a good aſſortment of the very beſt fiddle-ſtrings, juſt come from Italy; inſtructions, and other muſic, for almoſt every kind of inſtruments; meſſage and viſiting cards, plain and gilt, of various ſizes; table bells; tambour needles, with or without ivory handles; ſilver thimbles; printing types, for marking linen or books; card racks; black and blue mourning buckles, London made German flutes, ſealing-wax and wafers, black and red ink-powder, ſilk patterns for waiſtcoats; a variety of ſilk ſtockings, black white and mixed colours; cotton, thread, and worſted ditto; damaſks, ſaggathies, poplins, crapes, hat-bands and black gloves, ſtriped ſtuffs, calimancoes, calicoes, dorſettees, ſilk and other handkerchiefs, ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, London made plated ſhoe buckles, &c. &c. Keyſer's pills, freſh and genuine as any in America; Stoughton's bitters, &c. with a great many other articles, too numerous to mention.

N. B. Hyſon TEA, French INDIGO, and STARCH.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Fairfax county, Virginia, the 22d of July laſt, at night, JOHN SMITH, an Engliſh convict, of the occupation of a Sailor and Butcher, about 25 years of age, about 6 feet high, raw boned, brown complexion, black hair and black beard, thin faced, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſtoops as he walks, has a ſore on his leg, and a ſcar on the inſide of his wriſt, adjoining his hand, occaſioned by a cut, fond of liquor, and is very talkative concerning his different voyages; had on, and took with him, brown ſhirts and trowſers, old blue ſailor's jacket, ſhoes and ſtockings about half worn. Four Dollars for the firſt 25 miles, and ſo in proportion, including what the law allows, provided he is ſecured in any goal, ſo that I get him, and reaſonable charges, if brought home. THOMAZIN ELLZEY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 20th of June, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named ANN CARSON, about 25 years old, middle ſize, chunky made, ſwarthy complexion, the backs of her hands much ſwelled, ſuppoſed to be with child, pale ſmooth face, brown hair; had on a ſprigged ſhort calicoe gown, black calimancoe ſkirt, an under petticoat, with a calicoe border. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone to a certain John Heron, who lives in Donegall townſhip, Lancaſter county, as ſhe was ſeen going that road, and ſaid Heron came in the ſhip Proſperity, Captain M'Culloch, from Belfaſt, with ſaid ſervant, laſt May. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and lodges her in goal, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home to EDWARD HANLON, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt Sunday night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, a Dutch ſervant man, named JOHN MOYERS, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has dark hair and eyes; had on, when he went away, an old blue coat, flannel ſhirt, ſwanſkin trowſers, ſhoes almoſt new, tied with ſtrings, an old felt hat, an old grey cloth jacket, with ſleeves, and a ſtriped lincey waiſtcoat; he pretends to underſtand blowing of rocks, and took tools with him for that uſe; he is very fond of ſtrong liquor, and very talkative when in drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, if within 20 miles of home, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and if above 20 miles the above reward, and in either caſe reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH DEAN. *Auguſt* 30, 1774. ¶

Maryland and *New-Caſtle* RAGGED MONEY EXCHANGED, at a very moderate Allowance, by THOMAS HARRIS, at his Store, in Water-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Drawbridge. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, five Iriſh ſervant men, viz. *Thomas Black*, a convict, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, a black complexion, has long black hair, tied behind, a round viſage, black eyed man; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, a red ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, a long coat, above half worn, of a mixed blue and white colour, and a felt hat. *Lawrence Reddy*, about the ſame ſtature, with black curled hair, has very weak eyes, looks red, a Baker by trade; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, went away barefooted, has on, or with him, a very good ſuit of pale blue broadcloth clothes, and a felt hat. *Daniel Purſel*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a Worſted-comber by trade, a ſtraight proper made man, of a red complexion, thin brown hair, light eyes; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, a flannel jacket, and old brown coat, the ſkirts docked, and a ſmall felt hat. *John Smith*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a ſpare thin faced fellow, pock-broken, ſquints very much, has dark hair, which hangs looſe; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, a bearſkin jacket, and a felt hat. *Henry Shaw*, a Shoemaker by trade, a lad of a yellow complexion, brown hair, light eyes; had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, and a horſe-lock on each of his legs. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward; if 50 miles from home, Five Pounds; if 100 miles, Ten Pounds; if 150 miles, Fifteen Pounds; and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, if delivered at Philip Noland's Ferry, in Lougan county, Virginia. § RICHARD OSBURN.

CAME to the place of JACOB ESHLEMAN, near Straſburgh village, in Lancaſter county, the 18th day of May laſt, a BAY MARE, about 12 or 13 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, with a ſtar on her forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder with L. D. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay reaſonable charges, and take her away. ¶

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The BRIGANTINE *SEA NYMPH*, JOSEPH BLEWER, MASTER,

A NEW VESSEL, conveniently provided with genteel Accommodations for Paſſengers; will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his Houſe, in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joſeph Sims's Wharff, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his Store on ſaid Wharff, who has for Sale, Carolina Soal Leather; new Rice; and Pink-Root.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your paſt generous, ſpirited and exemplary Favours, for which I return you my moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks, I again intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, for which End I humbly ſolicit and requeſt the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, which ſhall ever be had in grateful Remembrance, by

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend, and humble Servant,

Auguſt 29, 1774. WILLIAM DEWEES.

Philadelphia county, Kingſeſs, Auguſt 17, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant lad, named Caſpar Fince, 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, has ſhort reddiſh curled hair, ſmall blue eyes, has at times a caſt with his eyes, a freckled face. Had on, an old felt hat, a white red ſpotted handkerchief, an old white ſwanſkin jacket (mended before) with white metal buttons, homeſpun ſhirt, tow trowſers, and old ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

JAMES GALLAGHER, of this City, Shop-keeper, having made an Aſſignment of his Goods and Effects, for the Benefit of his Creditors; thoſe Perſons who are indebted to him, are deſired to make immediate Payment, and his Creditors are requeſted to render their Accounts, duly atteſted, before the 16th Day of September next, when a Dividend is intended to be made. GEORGE MIFFLIN, and JOHN FIELD, acting Aſſignees. *Auguſt* 30, 1774. ‖ 4 *W.*

Northampton quarter, Baltimore county, July 26, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, two convict ſervant men, viz. *Robert Hardey*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 9 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair hair, ſlim made, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his upper lip, and one on the joint of his left wriſt, has haſel eyes, and ſquints, and is ſubject to fits; he is a farmer; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, old white thickſet coat, much torn in the ſleeves, red jacket, a pair of crocus and a pair of old ozenbrigs trowſers, old yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and an old felt hat. *James Lamberd*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, black hair, he has a philm or ſpeck in his right eye, which makes him blind of that eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, he is thick and well ſet, 31 years of age, and is a farmer or baker; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, crocus trowſers, a pair of old black yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and old hat; they took two match-coat blankets, one of them ſtriped with red and the other with blue. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid ſervants, if 60 miles from home, 4l. for each; if 80 miles from home, 5l. for each; if 100 miles, 6l. for each; if 120 miles from home, 7l. for each; if 150 miles from home, 9l. for each; if 200 miles from home, 11l. for each; if 250 miles from home, 13l. for each; if 300 miles from home, 15l. for each; and if 350 miles from home, the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. They talk the Weſt of England dialect. It is poſſible they may have a forged paſs. ‖ 5 *W.*

THIS is to give NOTICE to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HARE, late of Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, deceaſed, by bonds, notes, or book debts, to pay and diſcharge their reſpective balances, by the 26th or 27th day of September next, otherwiſe they will be put in an attorney's hands immediately after the ſaid time; and all that have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to attend at the houſe of the deceaſed, in Lampeter aforeſaid, on the days above-mentioned, and bring in their accounts, that the ſame may be adjuſted by us, *Veronica Hare*, Executrix; *Benjamin Graff*, *John Brachbill*, and *Chriſtian Hare*, Executors. ¶

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

THE eighth part of an undivided RIGHT of 1900 ACRES of LAND, called St. Auguſtine Manor, lying in Cæcil county, Maryland. The tract of land in general is very good, and as for the other conveniences, ſuch as places of worſhip, markets and mill, all thoſe that are acquainted with that part of the country will allow nothing need be ſaid to recommend it; any perſon who has a mind to become a purchaſer, for terms of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County.

Auguſt 3, 1774. ‖ JOHN HYATT.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

September 14, 1774. NUMB. 2386.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A PROCLAMATION.

TO all the pretty Girls and Boys,
That live in our Town,
This Proclamation I addreſs,
In Hopes of great Renown.
When GEORGE our King firſt fill'd his Throne,
He thus increas'd his Fame,
In Imita-ti-on of him,
I mean to do the ſame.
For you ſhould think that I am like
Unto our Sovereign King,
And ſo indeed I really am
As like as any Thing.
Therefore to you, my Subjects dear,
Theſe loving Lines I write,
In Hopes that you will read the ſame,
And therein take Delight.
Would you be counted wiſe and great,
Shun ev'ry Thing that's ill,
And evermore *ſubmit yourſelves*
Obedient to *my Will.*
Devoutly make GOD's ſacred Law
The ſtanding Rule of Life,
Avoid Deceit, Hypocriſy,
Sedi-ti-on and Strife.
Each Night, before you go to Bed,
Be ſure your Pray'rs to ſay,
And thank the Lord for all the Good
Of the preceding Day.
And that you ſtill may keep in Mind
Theſe Rules, which I lay down,
I now command the School-maſters
And Uſhers of the Town—
That they, in their reſpective Schools,
May ever watchful be,
To train the Youth to *my Commands*,
In ſtrict Conformity.
All naughty Boys you muſt correct,
With Birch and Ferril too,
For, *ſpare the Rod, and ſpoil the Child*,
A Saying is moſt true.
How can you hope that Heav'n will bleſs
The Saplins of this Land,
If you to Refor-ma-ti-on
Lend not your helping Hand.
And furthermore, ye Children dear,
I ſolemnly declare
That if you will *obedient* be,
My *Favours* you ſhall ſhare.
You ſhall have Cakes and Sugar-plumbs,
And many Things beſide;
You ſhall be dreſs'd in Tunicks fine,
On Cock-horſe for to ride.
But if you ſhould *rebellious* prove,
For all that do amiſs,
I keep at *Home* a monſtrous *Rod*,
A *Rod*, well ſoak'd in P---.
And now GOD proſper GEORGE, our King,
And grant him long to live:
From SALEM's *Council-Chamber* I
Theſe WISE Inſtructions give.

To the Perſon who ſigns himſelf TRANQUILLUS.

SIR,

I AM much ſurprized at your publiſhing, in the laſt week's Gazette, an extract from the works of the celebrated Mr. Addiſon upon rebellion. It would be well for every writer, or publiſher of extracts, clearly to underſtand what he is about, before he preſents his labours to the public, or takes upon him to point out to what times they are ſuited. I would recommend openneſs and ingenuity to every man on this, as on every other occaſion, and that he ſhould publicly avow and boldly declare his intentions. America would not at this day have reaſon to lament her unhappy ſituation, nor the virtue of her children be ſubjected to ſo ſevere a trial, had every man, who thought fit to buſy himſelf in her affairs, acted with openneſs and ſincerity. The privilege of ſcreening yourſelf under a fictitious ſignature, muſt be a ſufficient inducement for you to declare your ſentiments with the utmoſt freedom and explicitude, if they flow from an honeſt heart. And what muſt be the complexion of that man's heart, who can wilfully endeavour to pervert the judgment of his neighbour, by concealing evil and miſchievous deſigns under the ſpecious covering of ſolicitude and anxiety for the public welfare? I would not willingly ſuſpect Mr. Tranquillus of ſiniſter deſigns in his publication; but yet I cannot help calling upon him to act like an honeſt man, and openly to avow his intentions; for tho' the extract be Addiſon's, yet the publiſhing it, as applicable to the preſent times, ſeems ſtrange and unaccountable. Had you publiſhed it in the year 45, or on occaſion of the maſſacre of the Proteſtants in Ireland, Addiſon would doubtleſs have helped you out in your ſentiments. But though, thank Providence, we are not yet reduced to the neceſſity of contending with the ſword, yet inſurrections among a people, to reſcue themſelves from the moſt violent and illegal oppreſſions; to throw off a tyranny that makes *property precarious*, and *life painful*; to preſerve their *laws and religion* to themſelves and their poſterity, are excuſed by Addiſon himſelf, when no other means are left for the ſecurity of every thing that is dear and valuable to rational creatures. By the frame of our conſtitution, the duties of protection and allegiance are reciprocal; and as the ſafety of the community is the ultimate end and deſign of government, when this, inſtead of being preſerved, is manifeſtly deſtroyed, civil ſocieties are excuſable before God and man, if they endeavour to preſerve themſelves from ſo miſerable a condition. For in this caſe, government becomes an evil inſtead of a bleſſing, and is not at all preferable to a ſtate of anarchy and mutual independance.

I readily agree with you, Sir, that the crime of rebellion is of the deepeſt dye, and in every civil war, doubtleſs one ſide or the other are rebels; but if that be the only government pleaſing to God or uſeful to man, which maintains the peace, ſafety and happineſs of the people, and if no good reaſon can be aſſigned to induce any rational creature to become a member of that community which denies theſe bleſſings to its members, then I would aſk, who are the rebels in any conteſt of the kind, the governors who abuſe the truſt repoſed in them, and exerciſe the delegated power of the people to their hurt; or the governed, who attempt to protect themſelves againſt the abuſe of that power?

If ſubjection is only due to a legal exertion of power, and if power ought only to be employed for the good of the community, then he alone is chargeable with rebellion, who uſes the power he poſſeſſes to the hurt of the people, and not the people, who oppoſe every illegal exertion of that power.

The happineſs and good of the people is the only law by which every conteſt between the ſupreme magiſtrate and the people is or ought to be tried; and the party tranſgreſſing againſt that law are the rebels againſt the conſtitution. If this be true, there is a ſtrong preſumption againſt the ſupreme magiſtrate and his creatures, in every conteſt of this nature; for it is ſcarcely credible that the community would revolt from that power which they knew to be exerted for their good; or that they would withdraw their allegiance from the governor, who exerciſed the authority with which they had inveſted him, purely for their ſervice. Governors were made for the people, and not the people for the governors, and therefore it is unlawful for a governor to act againſt the people, but very lawful for the people to act againſt the governor, whenever his conduct tends to diſtreſs them.

The duties of protection and allegiance are reciprocal; the government therefore which withholds protection, forfeits allegiance. What, then, does that government forfeit, which protects, only that it may plunder?

The ſovereign Ruler of the univerſe, who has made of one blood all nations which dwell on the face of the earth, and who regards all men equally as his children, muſt be exceedingly affronted with the man, who attempts any thing againſt the welfare and happineſs of his people, merely becauſe he has the power in his hands; and therefore you often read of the cries of the people under oppreſſion entering the ears of the Lord of armies; but I queſtion whether you ever read of the cries of princes or their minions entering his ears on a ſimilar occaſion.

The omnipotence of parliament, the power of Great-Britain, and the dread of her armies and navies, have been often ſounded in our ears; but, for my part, ſo long as I can lift up my ſoul in prayer to the Ruler of the univerſe, with a conſciouſneſs of the juſtneſs of the cauſe of America, I ſhould not fear to encounter with her utmoſt terror, were things reduced to the laſt extremity, which I fervently pray to God may never be the caſe; but that He may inſpire the Gentlemen now ſitting in Congreſs with the wiſdom to adopt ſuch pacific meaſures, as may preſerve our invaluable privileges, and us with virtue effectually to execute them, and that Great-Britain and America may remain united in intereſt and affection until that happy period, when all wars and jealouſies ſhall ceaſe from the earth. PACIFICUS.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Your publiſhing the following queries will pleaſe every man, who believes we are not in open rebellion.

A FEW QUERIES propoſed to TRANQUILLUS, by A LOYAL SUBJECT.

1ſt. WHAT induced you, at this time, to publiſh the extract upon rebellion from the writings of the celebrated Addiſon? Was it becauſe you believed that the preſent earneſt ſtruggle of North-America for her liberties is a rebellion, and that all who abhor and oppoſe the meaſures of the Miniſtry, are guilty of the horrid and complicated crimes of perjury, rapine, ſacrilege and murder,—nay, that a robber and murderer is, comparatively, an innocent man?

2d. Do you believe that our preſent King and his Miniſtry are the immediate vice-gerents of the King of Kings—that he approves of their conduct towards America—that the laws they have made are ſo ſalutary to the people of this continent, that they bear full evidence of ſupernatural wiſdom, and that therefore reſiſting them is a reſiſting of God, and offering an affront to the Sovereign of the Univerſe? If you believe this, ſpeak it plainly, and be pleaſed to be particularly explicit on the Boſton Port Bill—Shew how conſonant it is to the precepts of the Goſpel.

3d. Do you believe that the Delegates, now convened in this city, are ſuch as Cataline and his aſſociates—that their deſigns are rebellious and wicked, and that they only ſcreen their intentions from the public, by pretences of grievances of the higheſt kind—that they are chief rebels, who have been diſappointed in competition for the firſt offices in government, and ſuch as are involved in deſperate private debts and difficulties, which nothing could extricate them from but the ruin of that adminiſtration, which would not entruſt them with poſts of honour and profit—men who are afraid of public juſtice for paſt crimes, and ſtand condemned as traitors to their country—that they hope to find ſome account in the confuſion of it—and finally, that they are applauded only by the meaneſt of the rabble, who always delight in a change?

4th. Do you believe that the body of the people of North-America are juſtly to be compared to a mad man, who deals about his blows, and exerts himſelf in the moſt furious convulſions, while the diſtemper is upon him, and that the King and Parliament are to be compared to a good man, who in health, ſtrength and ſound reaſon, is exerting himſelf for the good and welfare of the poor deluded creature?

5th. Are not the inhabitants of North-America in the very ſituation, which, even in the judgment of your celebrated author, juſtifies inſurrections among the people, to reſcue themſelves from the moſt violent and illegal oppreſſions, to throw off tyranny, &c. yet notwithſtanding, where do you ſee the leaſt appearance of any ſuch thing as inſurrection? Have not the enemies of the town of Boſton declared they were peaceable beyond what they could have imagined?

6th. Do you believe that the King and Britiſh Parliament have the power of altering the nature of things, and that an act of theirs, like the Pope's Bull, can ſanctify wickedneſs; and therefore, if they ſhould take it into their heads to ſend over troops to put us to the ſword as rebels, although we are conſcious of our being as faithful to his Majeſty as thoſe who are the immediate inſtruments of his vengeance, yet, nevertheleſs, do you think any means to ſave our lives would affront the God of Heaven, and call down his vengeance upon us?

Be open and candid. Give us your anſwers to theſe queries with plainneſs and ſincerity, then we ſhall be at no loſs to determine, whether your publication proceeded from the weakneſs of your head, or the wickedneſs of your heart.

SILK FACTORY.

THOSE Perſons who are Candidates for *Premiums* for raiſing *Cocoons* and reeling *Raw-Silk*, agreeable to the Conditions formerly publiſhed by the Managers of the Filature, for the Year 1774, are deſired to produce proper Certificates reſpecting the ſame, on or before the 15th Day of October next, otherwiſe they will be excluded from any Premiums.

Cheſter, September 12, 1774.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other the ELECTORS, for the Borough and County of CHESTER,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my acknowledgments for the favours done, in voting me on the return for Sheriffs at the two preceding elections, and now once more earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt for my continuance in ſaid office, at the enſuing election; which favour, if granted, ſhall, with ſincere gratitude, be acknowledged and remembered by, Your aſſured friend,

HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 9, 1774.

FRANCIS WADE

BEING informed, by a number of his friends, that his old country cuſtomers, and others that inclined to deal with him, have been at a loſs to find him out, ſince his removal from his old brewery; he therefore thinks it neceſſary to take this method of letting his friends know, that his brewery, and dwelling, is now in Fourth-ſtreet, at the corner of Race-ſtreet, where his former cuſtomers, and thoſe that are inclined to deal with him, may be ſupplied with all ſorts of beer, for exportation or home conſumption, as uſual; and for the better conveniency of his cuſtomers down town, maſters of veſſels, ſhallopmen and others, by leaving their orders, at the ſtore of Meſſrs. ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, oppoſite Hamilton's wharff, near the Drawbridge, they may be ſerved as expeditious as when he lived in that neighbourhood.

Barley, malt and hops, purchaſed as uſual; and a parcel of clean winter barley ready to be given out for ſeed. 3 *M.*

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE HOUSE he now lives in, at the corner of Strawberry-alley; it is noted for one of the beſt ſtandings in the city for any kind of public buſineſs, and is a very convenient houſe, three ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, two good garrets, and a good vault, large enough to contain ſeven or eight cords of wood, a good kitchen and cellar, with a large front ſhop. For terms of ſale, apply to ROBERT TAGGART.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, who came in the ſnow Charlotte, Capt. Gaffney, about 6 weeks ago, a certain JOHN CAMPIN, by trade a Butcher, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlender made, long viſage, ſmall legs, and hath a clumſy walk, wears his own ſhort brown hair, which inclines to curl; had on, and took with him, a new large broad diamond check ſhirt, without buttons, a ſhort brown jacket, without ſleeves, a dark frize ſurtout coat, with a large cape to it, and another of black, with black horn buttons, one pair of blue worſted pluſh breeches, light coloured yarn ſtockings, generally not gartered, thick double ſoaled ſhoes, with large broad carved copper buckles, a ſmall brimmed old hat, ſpeaks quick and tolerable good Engliſh, given to liquor; it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with ſome of his ſhipmates, who may aſſiſt him in changing his clothes, and no doubt but he may change his name. If taken up in the city Twenty Shillings, if within ten miles Thirty Shillings, twenty miles Forty Shillings, and if thirty miles the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, or ſecured in any of his Majeſty's goals, paid by EDWARD BARRET, in Front-ſtreet, Southwark. *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 28, 1774.

All maſters of veſſels are deſired not to harbour or carry him off. ¶

Charles Townſhip, Cheſter County, Sept. 12, 1774.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A JOURNEYMAN FULLER, that is well acquainted with the Fulling Buſineſs in all its Branches, or with Shearing and Preſſing, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to SAMUEL HARVEY. ¶

WANTED to PURCHASE or HIRE,

A YOUNG NEGROE WOMAN, who underſtands Country Buſineſs, and would be likely to ſuit a Public Houſe in the Country. Any Perſon having ſuch a One to diſpoſe of, or to hire, may hear of a Purchaſer, or Employer, by enquiring of the PRINTERS hereof, or of RICHARD CHEYNEY, at the Sign of the King's Arms, in Downing's-Town, Cheſter County. *September* 7, 1774. †

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

B O S T O N, September 1.

A Town-meeting was held by adjournment at Faneuil-hall on Tuesday last, and after liberty was voted for the laying out a brick-yard for the employment of the poor, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday fortnight, in order to receive the reports of a committee relative to filling up part of the town-dock.

The spirit of the people was never known to be so great since the first settlement of the colonies, as it is at this time. People in the country, for hundreds of miles, are prepared, and determine to "DIE or be FREE."

Last Tuesday being the day the Superior Court was to be holden here, the Chief Justice, Peter Oliver, Esq; and the other Justices of the said Court, together with a number of gentlemen of the bar, attended by the High and Deputy Sheriffs, walked in procession from the state-house to the court-house, in Queen-street. When the Court were seated, and the usual proclamations made, a list of the names of the gentlemen returned to serve as Grand Jurors, was presented to them, and the Court appointed Mr. Ebenezer Hancock Foreman, but he refusing to be sworn, and the question being put to them all, severally, whether they would take the oath, they one and all refused; and being asked whether they had any reasons to offer for their thus refusing; they answered they had, and that they were committed to writing; the Court requested to see them, but the Jurors refused giving the Court the original paper, unless they were first permitted to read it in Court, or, after reading, the Court would promise to return it to them again.

The Petit Jurors were then called for, and a list of their names being handed to the Court, they appointed Mr. Bartholomew Kneeland Foreman of the first jury, and Mr. Nathan Frazer of the second. Mr. Kneeland had the oath proposed to him, which he declined taking, and being asked for what reasons, referred to a paper which he said was drawn up with their unanimous consent, and begged leave to read it to the Court. The Court refused to hear the paper read, and the oath was proposed to each Juror in order, and declined as by the Foreman. Their reasons being demanded, they generally referred to the paper, till it came to the turn of Mr. Thomas Chase, who begged leave to read the paper then in his hand; but was told by the Chief Justice that he might give his own reasons without reading the paper; to which he agreed, and said that one of his reasons was, that Peter Oliver, Esq; Chief Justice of that Court, stood impeached by the late hon. House of Representatives of this province, in their own name, and in the name of this province, of divers high crimes and misdemeanors.—Being asked by the Chief Justice if he gave that as a reason for his refusing to be sworn, he answered "yes, that is one reason." The Court then called upon another of the Petit Jurors to be sworn, but he refused, and referred to the paper for his reasons, as aforesaid. The Chief Justice then desired the Court might peruse the paper, which should be returned to the Jurors again; which was agreed to, read and returned. The Court then proposed the same condition to the Grand Jury, which was complied with, and the contents delivered.

"BOSTON, *August* 30, 1774.

"COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

"WE who are returned by the several towns in this county, to serve as Grand Jurors at the Superior Court for this present term, being actuated by a zealous regard for peace and good order, and a sincere desire to promote justice, righteousness and good government, as being essential to the happiness of the community, would now most gladly proceed to the discharge of the important duty required in that department, could we persuade ourselves that by doing thus, it would tend to our own reputation, or promote the welfare of our country: But when we consider the dangerous inroads that have been made upon our civil constitution, the violent attempts now making to alter and annul the most essential parts of our Charter, granted by the most solemn faith of Kings, and repeatedly recognized by British Kings and Parliaments; while we see the open and avowed design of establishing the most compleat system of despotism in this province, and thereby reducing the free born inhabitants thereof to the most abject state of slavery and bondage; we feel ourselves necessarily constrained to decline being impannelled, for reasons that we are ready to offer to the Court if permitted, which are as follow.

"First. Because Peter Oliver, Esq; who sits as Chief Judge of this Court, has been charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, by the late hon. House of Representatives, the grand inquest of this province; of which crimes he has never been legally acquitted, but has been declared by that house to be unqualified to act as Judge of this Court.

"Secondly. Because by a late act of the British Parliament, for altering the constitution of this province, the continuance of the present Judges of this Court, as well as the appointment of others, from the first day of July last, is made to depend solely on the King's pleasure, vastly different from the tenure of the British Judges; and as we apprehend they now hold their places only in consequence of that act, all the judicial proceedings of the Court will be taken as concessions to the validity of the same, to which we dare not consent.

"Thirdly. Because three of the Judges, being the major part of the Court, viz. the said Peter Oliver, Esq; Foster Hutchinson, Esq; and William Brown, Esq; by taking the oath of Counsellors, under authority of the aforesaid act, are (as we are informed) sworn to carry into execution all the late grievous acts of the British Parliament, among the last of which is one, made ostensibly for the impartial administration of justice in this province, but, as we fear, really for the impunity of such persons, as shall, under pretext of executing those acts, murder any of the inhabitants thereof, which acts appear to us to be utterly repugnant to every idea of justice and common humanity, and are justly complained of throughout America, as highly injurious and oppressive to the good people of this province, and manifestly destructive of their natural, as well as constitutional rights.

"Fourthly. Because we believe in our consciences, that our acting in concert with a Court so constituted, and under such circumstances, would be so far betraying the just and sacred rights of our native land, which were not the gift of Kings, but were purchased solely with the toil, the blood and treasure of our worthy and revered ancestors, and which we look upon ourselves under the most sacred and inviolable obligations to maintain, and to transmit whole and entire to our posterity.

"Therefore we unanimously decline serving as Grand Jurors at this Court."

After the Court had read the papers, the Clerk of the Court, by order of the Chief Justice, asked them *seriatim*, if they would be sworn, and every one refused. The Court said they would consider of their reasons, and the Juries withdrew. The Court then adjourned to ten o'clock next day, when they met, exclusive of Mr. Oliver, and to the inexpressible grief of their fellow-citizens, went on to such business as is usually transacted without Juries.

September 5. On Wednesday last the new Divan (consisting of the wretched fugitives with whom the just indignation of their respective Townsmen, by a well deserved expulsion, have filled this Capital) usurped the seats round the Council Board in Boston. Their deliberations have not hitherto transpired; and with equal secrecy, on Thursday morning at half after four, about 260 troops embarked on board 13 boats at the long wharff, and proceeded up Medford river, to Temple's farm, were they landed, and went to the powder-house on Quarry-hill, in Charlestown bounds, whence they have taken 250 half barrels of powder, the whole store there, and carried it to the castle.

A detachment from the corps went to Cambridge, and brought off two field-pieces, which had lately been sent there for Col. Brattle's regiment. The preparation for this expedition caused much speculation, as some who were near the Governor gave out, that he had sworn the Committee of Salem should recognize or be imprisoned; nay, some said they would be put on board the Scarborough, and sent to England forthwith. The Committee of Boston sent off an express after ten on Wednesday evening, to advise their brethren of Salem of what they apprehended was coming against them, who received their message with great politeness, and returned an answer purporting their readiness to receive any attack they might be exposed to, for acting in pursuance to the laws and interest of their country as became men and christians.

From these several hostile appearances the County of Middlesex took the alarm, and on Thursday evening began to collect in large bodies with their arms, provision and ammunition, determining by some means to give a check to a power, which so openly threatened their destruction, and in such a clandestine manner robbed them of the means of their defence. And on Friday morning some thousands of them had advanced to Cambridge, armed only with sticks, as they had left their fire arms, &c. at some distance behind them. Some indeed had collected on Thursday evening, and surrounded the Attorney-General's House, who is also Judge of Admiralty on the new plan for Nova-Scotia; and being provoked by the firing of a pistol from a window, they broke some glass, but did little more mischief. The company however, concerned in this, were mostly boys and negroes, who soon dispersed.

On perceiving the concourse on Friday morning, the Committee of Cambridge sent express to Charlestown, who communicated the intelligence to Boston, and their respective Committees proceeded to Cambridge without delay. When the first of the Boston Committee came up, they found some thousands of people assembled before the Court House, and Judge Danforth standing on the steps speaking to the body, declaring in substance, that having now arrived at a very advanced age, and spent the greater part in the service of the public, it was a great mortification to him to find a step lately taken by him so disagreeable to his country, in which he conscientiously had meant to serve them; but finding their general sense against his holding a seat at the Council Board on the new establishment, he assured them that he had resigned said office, and would never henceforth accept or act in any office inconsistent with the Charter rights of his country; and in confirmation of said declaration, he delivered the following certificate drawn up by himself, and sign'd with his own hand, viz.

ALTHOUGH I have this day made an open declaration to a great concourse of people, who assembled at Cambridge, that I had resigned my seat at the Council Board, yet, for the further satisfaction of all, I do hereby declare under my hand, that such resignation has actually been made, and that it is my full purpose not to be any way concerned as a Member of the Council at any time hereafter.

September 2, 1774. S. DANFORTH.

Judge Lee was also on the Court-house steps, and delivered his mind to the body in terms similar to those used by Judge Danforth, and delivered the following declaration, also drawn up and signed by him, viz.

Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1774.

AS great numbers of the inhabitants of the county are come into this town, since my satisfying those who were met, not only by declaration, but by reading to them what I wrote to the Governor at my resignation, and being desirous to give the whole county and province full satisfaction in this matter, I hereby declare my resignation of a seat in the new constituted Council, and my determination to give no further attendance.

JOS. LEE.

Upon this a vote was called for, to see if the body was satisfied with the declarations and resignations aboveSaid, and it passed in the affirmative, nem. con.

It was then moved to know whether that body would signify their abhorrence of mobs, riots and the destruction of private property, and passed in the affirmative, nem. con.

Col. Phips, the High Sheriff of the county, then came before the Committee of the body, and complained that he had been hardly spoken of for the part he had acted in delivering the powder in Charlestown magazine to the soldiery; which the Committee candidly considered, and reported to the body, that it was their opinion the High Sheriff was excusable, as he had acted in conformity to his order from the commander in chief. Col. Phips also delivered the following declaration, by him subscribed, viz.

THAT I will not execute any precept that shall be sent me under the new acts of Parliament, for altering the constitution of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, and that I will recal the Venires that I have sent out under the new establishment.

DAVID PHIPS.

Cambridge, Sept. 2, 1774.

Which was accepted as satisfactory.

About 8 o'clock his Honour Lieutenant Governor Oliver set off from Cambridge to Boston, and informed Governor Gage of the true state of matters, and the business of the people; which, as his Honour told the Admiral, were not a mad mob, but the freeholders of the county, promising to return in two hours, and confer further with them on his own circumstances as President of the Council. On Mr. Oliver's return he came to the Committee, and signified what he had delivered to the body in the morning, viz. that as the commissions of Lieutenant Governor and President of the Council seemed tacked together, he should undoubtedly incur his Majesty's displeasure if he resigned the latter, and pretended to hold the former; and no body appeared to have any objection to his enjoying the place he held constitutionally, he begged he might not be pressed to incur the displeasure at the instance of a single county, while any other Counsellor held on the new establishment. Assuring them, however, that in case the mind of the whole province, collected in Congress or otherwise, appeared for his resignation, he would by no means act in opposition to it. This seemed satisfactory to the Committee, and they were preparing to deliver it to the body, when Commissioner Hallowell came through the town on his way to Boston. The sight of that obnoxious person so inflamed the people, that in a few minutes above 160 horsemen were drawn up, and proceeded in pursuit of him on full gallop. Captain Gardner of Cambridge first began a parley with one of the foremost, which caused them to halt till he had delivered his mind very fully in dissuasion of the pursuit, and was seconded by Mr. Deavens of Charlestown, and Dr. Young of Boston. They generally observed, that the object of the body's attention that day seemed to be the resignation of unconstitutional Counsellors, and that it might introduce confusion into the proceedings of the day, if any thing else was brought upon the carpet till that important business was finished; and in a little time the gentlemen dismounted their horses and returned to the body. But Mr. Hallowell did not entirely escape, as one Gentleman of a small stature pushed on before the general Body, and followed him, who made the best of his way till he got into Roxbury, where Mr. -------- overtook and stopt him in his chaise. Mr. Hollowell snapped his Pistol at him, but could not disengage himself till he quitted the chaise, and mounted his servant's horse, on which he drove into Boston with all the speed he could make, till the horse failing within the gate, he ran on foot to the camp, through which he spread consternation, telling them he was pursued by some thousands, who would soon be in Town, and destroy all the friends of Government before them. A Gentleman in Boston, observing the motion in the camp, and concluding they were on the point of marching to Cambridge, from both ends of the Town the alarm was communicated to Dr. Roberts, then at Charlestown Ferry, who having a fleet horse, brought the news in a few minutes to the Committee then at dinner; the intelligence was instantly diffused, and the People, whose arms were nearest, sent Persons to bring them, while horsemen were dispatched both ways, to gain more certain advice of the true state of the soldiery.—A greater fervor and resolution probably never appeared among any troops. The dispatch soon returning, and assuring the Body that the Soldiers still remained, and were likely to remain in their camp, they resumed their business with spirit, and resolved to leave no unconstitutional Officer within their reach in possession of his Place.

On this the Committee assembled again, and drew up the paper, of which the following is a copy, and at the head of the Body delivered it to Lieut. Governor Oliver to sign, with which he complied, after obtaining their consent to add the latter clause, implying the force by which he was compelled to do it.

Cambridge, September 2, 1774.

I THOMAS OLIVER being appointed by his Majesty to a seat at the Council Board, upon and in conformity to the late act of Parliament, intituled, An act for the better regulation of the province of Massachusetts-Bay, which being a manifest infringement of the Charter Rights and Privileges of this people, I do hereby, in conformity to the commands of the Body of this county now convened, most solemnly renounce and resign my seat at said unconstitutional board, and hereby firmly promise and engage, as a man of honour and a Christian, that I never will hereafter, upon any terms whatsoever, accept a seat at said Board, on the present novel and oppressive plan of government.

My house at Cambridge being surrounded by about four thousand people, in compliance with their commands I sign my name.

THOMAS OLIVER.

Mr. Mason, Clerk of the County of Middlesex, also engaged in his office to do no one thing in obedience to the new acts of Parliament impairing our Charter.

The Gentlemen from Boston, Charlestown and Cambridge, having provided some refreshment for their greatly fatigued brethren, they chearfully accepted it, took leave and departed in high good humour, and well satisfied.

It is said it was proposed in the Divan last Wednesday, that the inhabitants of this town should be disarmed, and that some of the new-fangled Counsellors consented thereto, but happily a majority was against it.—The report of this extraordinary measure having been put in execution by the Soldiery was propagated through the country, with some other exaggerated stories, and, by what we are told, if these reports had not been soon contradicted, we should by this time have had 40 or 50,000 men from the country (some of whom were on the march) appeared for our relief.

The Selectmen of Wrentham have published a notification, offering a reward of Sixty Dollars for the discovery of the persons, who, about five weeks past, broke open the Powder-house there, and carried off six half-barrels of powder, about 1300 flints, and a quantity of lead.

Governor Gage has at length laid his hand on private property, so far as to deny one cask of powder to be delivered out of the powder house on any condition whatever.

On Saturday afternoon four large field pieces were dragged by the soldiery, and placed at the only avenue by land to this city.

Same afternoon the Lively frigate, of 20 guns, came to her moorings in the Ferry-way, between Boston and Charlestown.

We are able to assure the public, from good authority, that Isaac Winslow, Esq; one of the lately appointed Counsellors, waited on Governor Gage last Monday, when he made an absolute and full resignation of his place at the Board; since which he has not appeared in Council, but given the strongest assurances that he never will act in that station: Several of the most respectable gentlemen, who have appeared foremost in the cause of their country's liberties, have paid their compliments to him on account of his resignation.

We also have it from good authority, that last Saturday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Treasurer Gray likewise resigned his seat at the Council Board.

We are told that 20 out of the 36 new appointed Counsellors (exclusive of Mr. Palmer, who is absent from the Province, and Mr. Woodbridge, who died before the Mandamus's were received) have either refused to take the oath, or have since resigned their seats at that unconstitutional Board.

A Correspondent observes, that since the Act for Tarring and Feathering has been *repealed*, there have been more resignations, and other concessions of individuals to the sense of THE BODY, than when that Act was in its greatest force.———A proof that wiser measures are adopted, or more efficacious remedies applied.

N E W-Y O R K, September 8.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 16, 1774.

"I received yours, and it afforded me very great satisfaction to hear that you are so well determined in all the Colonies; but a report prevails in London, that New-York will not assist Boston, for they consider them as a sett of refractory rebels, &c.

"The Lord Mayor, High Sheriff, and Common Council, have done all in their power to save themselves and

you; but the only hopes are now, that you will ſave them by preſeing yourſelves.

"As the honour and ſafety of all America are at ſtake, I hope in God that you may act with fidelity to each other; by whh means you will convince the world that you are worth the privileges you enjoy. America ſeems to be the onl place where public honeſty and public virtue are to b found on earth; all other places are ſunk into a ſtate o abject diſtreſs and bondage.

"The wy thoughts of your Congreſs alarm your enemies moe than every thing elſe—It is expected that they will remonſtrate againſt the Canada Bill, &c.

"Captai B—— wrote a letter to his friend in London, that as alarmed them conſiderably. The K— has ſeen it, and it is intended to buy him off.———They hope to ſince every body of any influence by ſuch vile means; bt I truſt they will be diſappointed."

Extract of another Letter from London, dated July 18.

"A gatleman is here from Quebec, who came over in order o complain of ſome impoſitions, which have been laicon the people of Canada, under the colour of law. A neither the K---'s promiſe, nor the articles of the treaty of peace have been fulfilled, they ſay-----The Parliament, inſtead of removing the grievance, ſeized this oportunity to violate the treaty, &c. and, in order to delude the people, have eſtabliſhed popery; but this will nt ſatisfy them. They only want the ſame tollera-tion a the King's other ſubjects, and the enjoyment of the ſame civil liberties, which they always expected; but are now to be treated in a more arbitrary manner than before the conqueſt. It ſeems very clear that the Stuart Family have a hand in the whole of the ſcheme May the Almighty preſerve us, and turn the hearts of the wicked men, who are ſeeking the deſtruction of America, as well as this country.

"The diſcontent which the Canada Bill will give both here and there, added to the ſituation of this country, when you all unite and ſtop trade with us, will immediately procure a repeal of the obnoxious edicts.

"All this miſchief has ariſen from the pride of a few fools and knaves, who, out of oppoſition to Lord Chatham, were determined to try another experiment on the colonies.

"Aſſure the Boſton people, that their politeneſs to Genera Gage will not ſave them from the awful plot. Little do they think what mighty evils are ſoon to follow, if they ſubmit."

We are informed that Captain James Chambers has commenced a ſuit in London, for the recovery of the damages he ſuſtained in deſtroying a quantity of tea which he ſome time ago brought to this port.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 14.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

On Wedneſday, the 31ſt ult. died in the 68th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL NEAVE, many years an eminent merchant in this city.—In him the poor have loſt a kind benefactor, the induſtrious a generous patron, and the whole community a worthy member.—In ſhort, he was a gentleman of the ſtricteſt honour, probity and juſtice.

MARRIED. Mr. SAMUEL MURDOCH, merchant, to Miſs NANCY LEWIS, daughter of Mr. ROBERT LEWIS, merchant of this city. JOHN CAREY, Eſq; Attorney at Law, of Salem, to Miſs KITTY LAWRENCE, of this city.

On Monday laſt his Majeſty's 18th regiment, or Royal Iriſh, that has been quartered amongſt us for ſeveral years paſt, left this place, in order to proceed (as it is thought) to Boſton. In juſtice to its Officers, we cannot help obſerving, that they conſtantly preſerved good order and peace among the Soldiery, and by a careful attention to act in ſuch a manner as not to give umbrage to the Citizens, have acquired their warmeſt eſteem and admiration.

Captain Miller, from London, on the 6th ult. in lat. 39: 40, long. 34: 47, ſpoke with Captain Conyngham, in a brig, from this port for Madeira, out 20 days; 17th in lat. 38: 39, long. 52; 21, ſpoke the Ship Champion, from Nevis for London, out 22 days; 21ſt in lat. 40: 55, long. 55: 30, ſpoke a ſchooner, from Boſton for Africa, out 5 days; 23d in lat. 41: 14, long. 56: 50, ſpoke a brig, Captain Brad, from Coleraine for New-York, out 8 weeks, all well; and on the 4th inſtant, about 35 leagues from our Capes, he met with the ſhip Charming Sally, Captain Hodge, from the Iſle of Sky for this port or New-York, who had loſt all his maſts, bowſprit, &c. in a gale of wind, as formerly mentioned. Captain Miller took him in tow with his ſtream cable for two days, and parted with him in 25 fathom water S. E. of our Capes.

Captain Hirſt, from Barbados, informs, that he ſaw the above ſhip in tow of a man of war laſt Friday, off of Chincoteague.

Captain Butcher, from London, but laſt from Plymouth, on the 18th ult. in lat. 33: 52, long. 60, ſpoke a ſloop, from Piſcataqua for Antigua; and on the 24th, in lat. 35: 22, long. 64: 25, he ſpoke a ſchooner, from this port for Antigua, but could not learn the maſter's name.

Captain Hamilton, from Barcelona, ſailed in company with the brig Nancy, Captain Williams, for New-York. On the 16th ult. in lat. 30: 40, long. 30, ſpoke a brig, from Madeira for New-York, out ten days. Captain Hamilton put into Gibraltar the firſt of July, where he found Sir Peter Dennis, in his Majeſty's ſhip Trident, of 64 guns, with the Alarm and Thames frigates; and on the 4th Admiral Mann arrived in the Medway, of 64 guns, from England.

Captain Sanford, in a brig belonging to Virginia, is arrived at Barcelona; and Captain Getſheus ſailed from thence for this port on the 3d of July.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Your inſerting the following ſhort hints in your next paper, for the conſideration of the Public, will oblige

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

IN the Gazette of the 7th inſtant, we are informed that "two Engliſh veſſels had been taken by the Algerines, and carried into Algiers, where the *crews* were barbarouſly treated, and diſpoſed of in the SLAVE MARKET."----------I was at once ſtruck with the melancholy account; but how was I ſhocked and abaſhed, when, but a few hours after reading it, I beheld a middle-aged African raiſed and *expoſed* on one of the ſtalls in the ſhambles of Philadelphia Market at PUBLIC SALE, as a SLAVE for life! and this in the capital of Pennſylvania, a land high in profeſſion of LIBERTY and CHRISTIANITY.

Query. What is the difference between Algerine Heathens ſelling Engliſh white men, and Engliſh Chriſtians ſelling African black men?---and whether it is not neceſſary to conſider of ſome means for the diſcouragement or prevention of ſuch an INHUMAN practice, particularly at this *juncture*; the account whereof would add a greater luſtre to *our own* conteſt for Liberty, as it may be handed down to ſucceeding generations, and ſave us from the application of the following maxim:

"*Turpe eſt doctori cum culpa redarguit ipſum.*"

*** The public VISITATION of the Academy of Newark is poſtponed to Wedneſday, the 12th day of October. The Truſtees are deſired to attend on Tueſday.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Rachel, J. Clay, from Corunna. Brig Princeſs of Orange, H. Norris, Fyall. Brig Morning Star, W. Price, St. Croix. Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, and Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, Barbados. Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz. Ship Union, W. Hamilton, Barcelona. Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, Salem, N. E. Brig Peggy, J. Marſh, Ship Alexander, J. Hunter, Ship Mary, R. George, and Ship Jupiter, A. Ewing, New-Caſtle on Delaware. Sloop Dunlap, E. Moſely, N. Carolina. Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, and Brig Agnes, J. Mather, New-York. Sloop William, J. Gorham, Plymouth, N. E. Sloop Britannia, E. Veil, New-London. Brig Nancy, J. Brice, Limerick. Schooner Molly, B. Calley, and Brig Peggy, W. Mitchell, Falmouth. Ship Cæſar, W. Miller, and Brig Free-Maſon, W. Butcher, London. Brig King George, W. Campbell, Gibraltar. Brig Polly's Deſire, J. Clarke, Grenades. Brig Two Brothers, J. Stephen, Hiſpaniola.

OUTWARDS. Brig Chance, J. Craig, for Grenades. Schooner Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. E. Brig Nancy, T. Shovler, Sloop Sally, B. Carman, Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Ship Union, W. Hamilton, and Brig Hermione, D. Trail, Jamaica. Brig Nancy, J. Kent, and Schooner Mary, J. Perot, Dominica. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Sloop Experiment, J. Styrrup, N. Providence. Sloop Speaker, F. Baſcombe, Bermuda. Snow Britannia, R. Eyres, London. Schooner Lively, J. Welſh, Halifax. Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, N. York.

CLEARED. Schooner Endeavour, T. Dewich, to Maryland. Ship Butcomb, W. Philips, Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Brig Bachelor, W. Hindſon, Brig Felicity, R. Harris, Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, and Snow Polly, J. Williamſon, Jamaica. Brig Cornelia, R. Adams, Barbados. Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Grenades. Brig Two Friends, R. Inkſon, and Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, and Ship Betſey, W. Price, S. Carolina. Sloop Prudence, B. Chadfield, Georgia. Schooner Betſey, J. Richards, N. Carolina. Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, and Ship Hannah, J. Mitchell, N. York. Brig Three Brothers, T. Davis, and Schooner Nelly, M. Cunniam, Antigua. Brig Charlotte, J. Montgomery, and Ship Carolina, T. Coatam, Quebec.

ON FRIDAY next, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, at WILLIAM SITGREAVES's Vendue-houſe, the upper End of Second-ſtreet,

WILL be SOLD, Two Hundred Bars of GERMAN STEEL, with a large Aſſortment of other MERCHANDIZE, &c. *Philadelphia, Sept.* 12, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of NEAVE, HARMAN, and LEWIS, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſurviving partners; and as there is an abſolute neceſſity to ſettle that concern as ſoon as poſſible, it is hoped proper notice will be taken of this advertiſement, or meaſures muſt be purſued that will be very diſagreeable.

JACOB HARMAN, MORDECAI LEWIS.

Harman and *Lewis* have for ſale, a neat aſſortment of ſuperfine broadcloths, with ſuitable linings.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1774.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Fourth-day, the 28th inſtant, at ſix o' clock in the evening,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, late of Samuel Neave, deceaſed, including all the back buildings, green-houſe, coach-houſe, ſtable and garden, ſituate at the corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets, being 50 feet front on Second-ſtreet, and 180 feet deep on Spruce-ſtreet, 40 feet whereof at the weſt end widens to the breadth of 80 feet; the whole is encloſed with brick walls. REESE MEREDITH, HUGH ROBERTS, LUKE MORRIS, and JACOB HARMAN, Executors.

CHOICE SHAD,

In Barrels and Half Barrels, ARE TO BE SOLD BY WILLIAM MILNOR, in Water-ſtreet, Two Doors above the Old Ferry-houſe, Philadelphia.

THEY are exceeding fat, and are warranted ſound and well cured; the great inconvenience that farmers and others, at a great diſtance from rivers, labour under in getting their ſupply of fiſh in the ſeaſon, appearing obvious to the ſubſcriber, he, in order to remedy this, erected a fiſhery on Patowmack river, in Maryland, where the ſhad are taken in cool clear water, three hundred miles from the ſea, and ſalted down immediately out of the water, which renders them much better than when they are carried a great diſtance before they are cured, and as they are ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed, and cured in the ſeaſon, the ſubſcriber hopes for the encouragement of the public.

N. B. Country ſtore-keepers taking ten barrels, or upwards, ſhall have a proper abatement.-----A quantity of herrings, in excellent order for exportation, rounds of beef, tongues, &c. are cured in the very beſt manner, by

¶ 8 *W.* WILLIAM MILNOR.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of September inſtant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Caſper Souder, on Frankford road, near Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties, a certain meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, ſituate and being in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front, on the eaſt ſide of Hanover-ſtreet, 45 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by land of Thomas Lacey and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Glaſcodine, and wife; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE Subſcriber's buſineſs calling him to Ireland, he intends going in the firſt veſſel that ſails from hence for England or Ireland. All perſons indebted to him are requeſted very ſpeedily to pay, and if any perſons have any demands, they are deſired to apply. His dwelling-houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, is to be lett, enquire of

PAUL ISAAC VOTO.

Weſtmoreland county, September 13, 1774.

WHEREAS *a certain ELI COULTER obtained from the ſubſcriber three notes of hand, for the ſum of Ten Pounds each, the firſt payable the firſt of May laſt, the ſecond payable the firſt of May* 1775, *and the third payable the firſt of May* 1776; *for which ſaid Coulter was to procure me a location for* 300 *acres of land, which he has not performed according to his agreement, and there is reaſon to fear that it is not in his power; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay any of them, unleſs compelled thereto by law, or the ſaid Coulter makes good his bargain.* § JOSEPH IRWIN.

WAS FOUND, on the 25th of June laſt, near Thomas Babb's tavern, on the King's road between Cheſter and Wilmington, a worked POCKET-BOOK, lined with blue durant, a Shirt-buckle or Broach, and Twenty Shillings in caſh, in it. The owner, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near the aforeſaid tavern, proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again. SAMSON DAVIS. ¶

JOHN HEFFERNAN,

TEACHER of MATHEMATICS and the ENGLISH Language,

HAS juſt opened SCHOOL, at Mr. ISAAC GREY's, Merchant, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, where thoſe who are pleaſed to ſend, may depend on having their children and youth diligently inſtructed in grammatic Engliſh, with due attention to emphaſis, pauſe, cadence, and puerile declamation: Latin grammar, and a few of its ſubſequent claſſics, with a conciſe but comprehenſive method of parſing: Legible writing in a very ſhort time, by an approved new expedient; common and mercantile arithmetic, with ſeveral curious and inſpectional contractions; and Italian book-keeping, with ſundry domeſtic, foreign, and company accompts demonſtratively journalized. Likewiſe decimals, duodecimals, and logarithms; practical and theoric geometry; plane and ſpheric trigonometry; ſimple and quadratic Algebra; with the direct and inverſe methods of fluxionary quantities. To which may be added, the occaſional application of the whole to menſuration in all its parts, navigation in all its kinds, gauging in varieties, and ſurveying in all its moſt modern improvements: Together with whatever elſe ſhall be found either recreative or uſeful, in a ſelect courſe of practical mathematics.

N. B. Said *Heffernan* has alſo opened a Night School, at the above place, where a few of the emulous ſons of induſtry will be occaſionally attended to, with vigilance and aſſiduity. ¶

Falls of Patowmack, in Virginia, Auguſt 22, 1774.

THE *ſubſcriber being juſt arrived from Great-Britain, with a number of engineers and artificers, in order to remove the obſtructions to the navigation of Patowmack river, at and above the Lower Falls, and thinking himſelf fully qualified for ſuch an undertaking, agreeable to his propoſals before his embarkation for Europe, he is deſirous to have a meeting of his principal ſubſcribers and others, intereſted in this neceſſary work; and conſidering it moſt convenient to all concerned to have the ſame at George Town in Maryland, he propoſes that it ſhall be there on Monday the* 26th *of September, at which time and place he will certainly attend, and be ready to lay before them an accurate plan and eſtimate of the expence. Alſo an act of the Virginia Aſſembly, and likewiſe a ſubſcription from ſome of the principal proprietors, &c. of the province of Vandalia, now reſiding in England, for the farther encouragement of the propoſed undertaking.*

JOHN BALLENDINE.

Wilmington, Ninth-Month 1ſt, 1774.

THIS *is to give notice, that a majority of the owners of Deer-creek Marſh intend to apply to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly for the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, on Third-day, the* 25th *of the Tenth-Month next, in order to obtain a law for ſupporting the banks, dams and ſluices of the ſaid Marſh, and for the better managing thereof; at which time and place thoſe who have any objections thereto are deſired to attend.*

Signed per order by JOHN STAPLER,
5 *w.* JOHN LEA.

Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, September 12, 1774.

THE *ſeveral owners and poſſeſſors of the Marſh, commonly called Cherry Iſland Marſh, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, are hereby deſired to take notice, that we the ſubſcribers, together with ſundry other owners of ſaid Marſh, do intend to apply to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly for the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, on Monday, the* 24th *day of October next, at the town of New-Caſtle, for an amendment to the ſupplement to an act, intituled, An act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of ſaid Marſh to keep the dams, banks and ſluices, in good repair, &c. at which time and place thoſe who have any objections are deſired to attend, and ſhew their objections, if any they may have, to the application.*

GEORGE EVANS,
JOHN LEA.

Baltimore-Town, September 3, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, in Frederick county, Maryland, between the Conoloway creeks, and extending a conſiderable diſtance on the banks of Patowmack river, containing upwards of 3000 acres.

I will attend on the ſaid land from the 10th to the 15th of October, or longer if neceſſary, to treat with thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe. Reaſonable credit will be given for a great part of the purchaſe-money.

Alſo one other tract of exceeding good unimproved land, in Baltimore county, containing upwards of 600 acres. This land is well wooded and watered, and has a large quantity of rich meadow ground; it lies about 25 miles from Baltimire-town, and within half a mile of the main road leading from Frederick to Baltimore-town, and would make two or more convenient plantations. There is a fine range for ſtock in that part of the country. Mr. Edward Dorſey, ſon of Edward, who lives contiguous, will ſhew the land to thoſe who chuſe to view it.

Alſo two other tracts of good land, in Baltimore county, each containing about 500 acres, in the neighbourhood of the above, and about the ſame diſtance from Baltimore-town. Both tracts are well wooded and watered, and abound in meadow grounds.

Indiſputable titles will be given for the above lands, by WILLIAM RUSSELL.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away from Mount-joy forge, or Sunday night, the* 11th *of September, three ſervants, viz.* Thomas Bahn, *an Iriſhman, about* 26 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 6 *inches high, well ſet, brown curled hair, by trade a taylor; had on when he went away a brown ſuperfine cloth coat, knit buff-coloured veſt, good ſhoes, fine hat, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, and plated buckles.* Joſeph Clare, *an Iriſh lad, about* 19 *or* 20 *years of age, ſlender made, about* 5 *feet* 7 *inches high, ſmooth face, light hair, and a down look, can either work in the forge, at the finery, or at the nailing buſineſs; had on a purple coloured cloth coat, with yellow metal buttons, a grey nap jacket, lined with green flannel, ſtriped trowſers, a white ſhirt, beaver hat, half-worn; it is likely he will call himſelf* Joſeph Nailer, *as he has paſſed by that name.* Jeſſe Hall, *this country born, about* 17 *years of age, black curled hair, ſlender made, and a down look; has worked ſome time at the forge buſineſs; had on a coarſe brown cloth coat, a dark brown jacket, fuſtian breeches, or ſtriped trowſers, check ſhirt, a fine hat, good ſhoes, and worſted ſtockings. The reſt of their cloaths are not known, as they have taken ſeveral things that did not belong to them, it is likely they may change their cloaths with one another, and it is likely they have got forged paſſes; they are ſuppoſed to have gone towards the Cedar Swamps. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, or Four Dollars for either of them, paid by*

¶ WILLIAM DEWEES, jun.

Chriſtiana Hundred, September 10, 1774.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, about 21 years paſt, by indenture of bargain and ſale, purchaſed from Ebenezer Wollaſton, and Joanna, his wife, a tract of land, ſituate and being in the ſaid Hundred; bounded by lands of John Richardſon, Eſq; John Sennex, Iſrael Robinſon, and others, containing about fifty acres, more or leſs, and have been in the peaceable poſſeſſion thereof ever ſince; but, ſoon after the ſaid purchaſe, I had the misfortune to have my houſe conſumed by fire, and all my deeds, papers and effects therein, were burnt; but now, having ſold the ſaid tract of land for a valuable conſideration, to John Lynam, of ſaid Hundred, farmer, am under the neceſſity to apply to the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly for the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, for their aid in the premiſes, and propoſe to prefer a petition for that purpoſe, on Wedneſday, the 26th day of October next, and deſire the heirs, or repreſentatives, of the ſaid Wollaſton (if any) and all other perſons, who may think themſelves intereſted in the ſaid land, to appear and make their objections, if any they have.

¶ JOHN SAUDER.

WANTED,

A MERCHANT MILLER, one who is Maſter of his Buſineſs, a ſober careful Man, and who can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

THE ſubſcribers find themſelves under the neceſſity of informing thoſe perſons, who ſtill remain indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL SHIVERS, deceaſed, that unleſs they diſcharge their reſpective accompts, on or before the firſt day of November next, that they will, without diſtinction, be put in ſuit, by JOSEPH SHINN, and DANIEL COZENS, Executors. ¶

Cheſter, September 5, 1774.

WAS committed into my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, the following people, viz. *Patrick Dunn*, 18 or 19 years old, about 5 feet 3 inches high, ſome freckles; confeſſes he is a ſervant to Thomas Dalton, of Red-creek, in Baltimore county, Maryland. *Darby Leban*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, darkiſh hair, and pitted with the ſmall-pox. *Nicholas Welch*, 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, browniſh hair; they confeſs to be ſervants to Richard Thomas and John Thomas, in Frederick county, Maryland. *John David*, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, pretty much pitted with the ſmall-pox; confeſſes to be a ſervant to Philip Renſhaw. *John M'Daniel*, alias *M'Conel*, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, lightiſh hair; confeſſes to be a ſervant to James Moorehead, of Lancaſter county. *John Woods*, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, red hair. *Robert Irwin*, confeſſes he run away from on board a the ſhip Renown, a Carpenter by trade, and is advertiſed by John Pringle, of Philadelphia. A Negroe, named *Cato*, who ſays he belongs to William Todd, of Philadelphia. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from this date, or they will be diſcharged, paying their fees.

JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

New-Caſtle, September 5, 1774.

NOW in the goal of ſaid county, the following perſons, viz. A Negroe lad, who calls himſelf *Prince*, and by an advertiſement of Doctor Anthony Yeldall's, in the Pennſylvania Packet, and confeſſion of ſaid Negroe, appears to be the perſon therein deſcribed. Alſo a certain *Iſaac Jones*, alias *Solomon Iſaac*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, black curled hair, dark viſage, and liſps when he ſpeaks; was committed as a vagrant: Any perſon that has any demands againſt the ſaid *Iſaac Jones*, is deſired to come, in two weeks from the date hereof, or he will be diſcharged at that time, on paying his fees. Alſo a certain *Mary Mentor*, a ſhort thick perſon, brown hair, red face, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox; ſuppoſed to have run from a certain William Kee, of New-Jerſey. Alſo a certain *Michael Jordan*, committed by virtue of an advertiſement of William Hopkins, junior. All perſons that have any demands againſt the above perſons, are deſired to come, in four weeks from the date, or they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

‖ 4 *W.* THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

Bucks County, Pennſylvania, Sept. 9, 1774.

COMMITTED to the common GOAL of this county, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, the two following perſons, viz. ANDREW MASON, *about 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, brown hair; had on, and with him, an old felt hat, a brown over jacket, a black cloth under ditto, and a ſtriped holland ditto, double breaſted, one white ſhirt, one check ditto, ſtriped ticking trowſers, worſted ſtockings, old ſhoes and pumps, with carved pewter buckles.* JOHN JACKSON, *about 20 years of age, ſpare viſage, brown hair, about 5 feet 4 inches high; had on, when committed, a knit ſeaman's hat, a blue over jacket, check ſhirt, ſheeting trowſers, and barefooted; he has ſome other clothes, unknown to me, at a place where he has been at ſervice lately. Their maſters, if any they have, are hereby deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them out, or elſe they will be diſcharged upon paying their fees, in 4 weeks after the date hereof, by* JOHN ANDERSON, *Goaler.* ¶

Philadelphia, Auguſt 30, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a Hollandiſh ſervant girl, named *Catherine Green*, about 5 feet high, ſlender made, of a fair complexion, fair hair, and ſpeaks very bad Engliſh; had on, when ſhe went off, a black and white calicoe ſhort gown, woollen and lincey red ſtriped petticoat, tolerable good ſhoes, with white metal buckles carved, new check apron, plain cap, and a white handkerchief. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and lodges her in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ADAM POET. ¶

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, a ſervant lad, named Matthew Macchoon, *about 15 years of age, had on and with him, when he went away, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, one tow and one ozenbrigs ditto, one ſtriped linen jacket, one pair of ſhoes, two pair of buckles, two coarſe ſhirts, one pair of blue ribbed ſtockings, one flag handkerchief, one black milled ſea hat; he is rather long viſaged, out mouthed, and freſh complexion, light hair, and cut ſhort; he came from Briſtol laſt April with Captain Seymour Hood. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his miſtreſs may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, from*

Sept. 1, 1774. ‖ MARY HARVEY.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
Living on the premiſes,

FOUR Hundred Acres of rich limeſtone LAND, lying and being on a creek, called Bullſkin, in Berkley county, Virginia, within 12 miles of Harper's ferry, Potowmack, 65 miles from Alexandria, and 15 miles from Wincheſter. The ſaid land is a very deep rich ſoil, it may ſuit farmers or planters; the land is very well timbered with walnut, hickory, locuſt and black-oak; there are on ſaid land three tenements, on which are three good log-houſes, with ſtone chimnies and pine floors, barn and ſtables, and corn-houſes, about 100 acres cleared, 10 acres of meadow made and about 60 more may be made, and all watered by a never-failing ſtream; the ſtream is large, and ſufficient for a merchant-mill, with 26 feet fall, four large ſprings on ſaid land, in a healthy part of the country, where great quantities of wheat are raiſed; there is the largeſt and beſt out-let for cattle, perhaps, of any in America. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. The title indiſputable.

Auguſt 8, 1774. § WILLIAM GRUBB.

To be LETT, for a TERM of YEARS,

A LARGE convenient TAN-YARD, ſituate in Queen-ſtreet, oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe, in the Borough of Lancaſter. There is a ſufficient quantity of bark to laſt till next ſpring. There are on the premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, mill-houſe and bark-houſe, with a ſufficient number of vats, fit to carry on the buſineſs in an extenſive manner. For terms, enquire of Michael Bartges, in Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid, nearly oppoſite Matthias Slough's, and next door to Joſeph Simons.

Said Bartges has juſt opened a large and convenient houſe of entertainment, for the reception of gentlemen travellers and others, at the ſign of the Tanner's Arms, where ſuch as pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon the beſt of treatment, from their friend and humble ſervant,

Lancaſter, Sept. 6, 1774. ‖ MICHAEL BARTGES.

September 10, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Gwined townſhip, Philadelphia county, a ſtray MILCH COW, of a brown colour, ſome white under her belly, and ſhort horns. The owner of ſaid cow is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. DAVID DAVIS. ¶

Philadelphia, September 9, 1774.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW LIBERT, late of Spring Garden, in the Northern Liberties, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, and all thoſe that have any Demands, are requeſted to bring in their Accounts, and have them adjuſted and paid, on or before the 10th of October next enſuing, by MATTHIAS CAKE, Adminiſtrator. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, in the night of the 6th inſtant, a black MARE, 4 years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, her off hind foot white, paces when under the ſaddle, and trots all when out of hand, carries well, her tail cut very ſhort, has neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and thief, ſo as the owner may have his mare, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, for the horſe only, paid by

September 8, 1774. ‡ THOMAS HOLMES.

Aſhtown, Cheſter County, Auguſt 28, 1774.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named *Matthew Robinſon*, about 17 years old, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet high, has a mole near his eye, and has loſt one of his fore teeth; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, flax and tow ſhirt and trowſers, calf-ſkin ſhoes, white metal buckles, and a black ſilk neckcloth. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Auguſt 16, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Salſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about a year ago, a ſmall black HEIFER, with ſome white about her head, legs and flanks, is now two years old paſt; ſhe has been advertiſed in the townſhip ſome time ago. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe muſt be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN BOYD. ¶

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
W. AND T. BRADFORD,

AN ESSAY on the Conſtitutional Power of GREAT-BRITAIN over the Colonies in AMERICA; with the RESOLVES of the COMMITTEE for the Province of PENNSYLVANIA, and their INSTRUCTIONS to their REPRESENTATIVES in ASSEMBLY.

THE potent Enemies of AMERICA laid open: Being ſome Account of the baneful Effects attending the Uſe of DISTILLED SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and the SLAVERY of the NEGROES. To be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, JOHN DUNLAP, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your paſt generous, ſpirited and exemplary Favours, for which I return you my moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks, I again intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, for which End I humbly ſolicit and requeſt the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, which ſhall ever be had in grateful Remembrance, by

GENTLEMEN,
Your much obliged Friend, and humble Servant,
Auguſt 29, 1774. WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere and hearty thanks, for the conſiderable number of votes you were pleaſed to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the laſt election, which particularly encourages me to offer myſelf a candidate for the aforeſaid office: I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which if you are pleaſed to confer, the kindneſs ſhall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your ſincere friend, and humble ſervant,

‖ 4 w. BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you conferred upon me laſt year, in placing me firſt upon the return for your Coroner, merits my ſincere and moſt grateful acknowledgments; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office, at the enſuing election, I earneſtly requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed, by

Your reſpectful and obliged Friend,
JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the County of BERKS,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt hearty Thanks for your late Favours at the laſt Election, and being encouraged by many reſpectable Inhabitants of the ſaid County, I again offer myſelf as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing Election, and requeſt the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, which will be thankfully acknowledged by, GENTLEMEN, your moſt obliged and very humble Servant, DANIEL LEVAN, jun. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the County of BERKS,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for your Favours ſhewn me the three ſeveral laſt Elections, in chuſing me on the Return as Sheriff for the ſaid County. And as I ſtill intend to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office, a further Continuance of your Votes and Intereſts, at the enſuing Election, in chuſing me again to that Office, ſhall always be gratefully acknowledged by,

GENTLEMEN, *Your Friend and humble Servant,*
Reading, Sept. 1, 1774. ‖ HENRY VANDERSLICE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, for the County and Borough of CHESTER,

WHEREAS I have been elected one of your Repreſentatives for ſome years paſt, I deſire that you will pleaſe to chooſe another in my Place, at the enſuing Election, and, in ſo doing, you will oblige, your aſſured Friend,

Eighth-Month 26, 1774. ‖ JOHN MINSHALL.

THE SONS OF SCIENCE

May be ſupplied with the following capital works in literature, by the moſt celebrated authors, at BELL's Book-ſtore, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

THE complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in which the whole circle of human learning is explained, by Croker, and others, with cuts, 3 volumes; Lord Bacon's works, 4 vols. Locke's works, 3 vols. Univerſal Hiſtory, 7 vols. Rapin's Hiſtory of England, 3 vols. A New Syſtem of Geography, by Fenning, &c. 2 vols. Johnſon's great Engliſh dictionary, 2 vols. Patrick and Lowth's commentary on the bible, 5 vols. Tillotſon's works, 3 vols. Clarke's works 4 vols. Burkit on the new teſtament. Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, 3 vols. Aſtley's large collection of voyages, 4 vols. Buller's Law of Niſi Prius; Reports of Sir Edward Coke, 7 vols. Parliamentary Debates, 20 vols. Grove's works, 10 vols. Robertſon's Charles the 5th, 3 vols. Blackſtone's commentaries and appendix, 5 vols. &c. &c. &c.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,
on the premiſes, on the 14th day of this inſtant September, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT plantation and tract of LAND, whereon John Taylor, deceaſed, did live, purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament, ſituate in the townſhip of Pennſbury, and county of Cheſter, near the Forks of Brandywine creek, within 18 miles of Cheſter, and 15 of Wilmington, containing about 130 acres of very good land, two thirds of which is cleared and in tolerable good order, an extraordinary good watered meadow, which has produced between 40 and 50l. worth of hay in one ſeaſon, and there may be a conſiderable quantity more meadow made, which may be watered properly without making ſcarce any dam, the upland is very good for both grain and paſture, the timber is good; there are erected on the ſaid farm a good ſquared log dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on the lower floor and three on the upper one, with a cellar under the whole, alſo a well of good water near the door, a large frame barn, ſquared log ſtable, ſtone milk-houſe, a large tan-houſe, beam-houſe, and tan-pits planted, fit for carrying on that branch of buſineſs; a bearing orchard, of grafted fruit. The ſaid place will be ſold clear of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title made; the conditions will be made known the day of ſale, where due attendance will be given, by MARY TAYLOR, and ISAAC TAYLOR, Executors. ¶

DANCING and FENCING.

Agreeable to an Invitation from ſeveral reſpectable Families in this City,

MR. PIKE

(Ten Years a Teacher in Charles-Town, South-Carolina) IS ARRIVED, and propoſes, if the Weather be favourable, to open his SCHOOL, for the Tuition of *young Ladies and Gentlemen*, on or about the 20th of this Inſtant. He flatters himſelf that his Abilities as a *Maſter of his Profeſſion*, may be ſufficiently known, as many reſpectable Gentlemen of the above Province are at preſent in this City. *Ladies and Gentlemen* may be waited on at their own Houſes, if agreeable, to be taught Cotilons, and other faſhionable Dances.

N. B. The Uſe of the SMALL SWORD taught three Mornings in the Week, and an Evening School as is uſual. ¶

Lancaſter goal, Auguſt 23, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

PLEASE to take notice, that I intend prefering a petition to the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the province of Pennſylvania, at their next ſitting, viz. on the 19th day of September next, for an act for the relief of my perſon from impriſonment. Theſe are therefore to notify you to appear before that Honourable Houſe, on the 20th day of the ſame month, and offer your objections, if any you have, why the act ſhould not paſs.

I am, gentlemen, Your humble ſervant,
¶ *JOHN SPORE.*

Burlington, Auguſt 20, 1774.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America*, is to be held at Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jerſey, on the 5th of October next, being the firſt Wedneſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

JONATHAN ODELL, Secretary.

Spring-mill Farm, Philadelphia County, Auguſt 12, 1774.

To be SOLD, or LEASED, on reaſonable terms,

SUNDRY tracts of extraordinary lime-ſtone LAND, in the county of Northumberland, viz. about 8000 acres on the waters of Penn's Creek, to the ſouthward of the Nittany Mountain. Two thouſand acres, on a branch of the Bald Eagle Creek, called Fiſhing Creek. One thouſand eight hundred acres, on the waters of Bryar Creek, within two miles of the north-eaſt branch of Saſquehanna river. Alſo ſeveral ſmaller tracts, in different parts of ſaid county. A particular deſcription of the lands is unneceſſary, as it is apprehended no perſon will either purchaſe or leaſe, without ſeeing for himſelf; but this may be ſaid, that the largeſt of theſe tracts is ſituated in a part of the country adjacent to more good land than (perhaps) any other part of Northumberland county, which will undoubtedly be an advantage to the ſettlers. The ſubſcriber purpoſes being at Sunbury, about the 5th of October next, and on the firſt mentioned tract, about the 10th of the ſame month, in order to treat with, and ſhew the lands to any perſon that may incline to purchaſe, or leaſe, any part of it. If ſold, the payments will be eaſy, if leaſed, no rent will be expected for a number of years. SAMUEL MILES.

Burlington, Eighth-Month (Auguſt) 13, 1774.

PROPOSALS for PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION
(under the Appointment of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY)

A NEW EDITION of the LAWS of the Colony of NEW-JERSEY. To which will be added, The ORDINANCE eſtabliſhing the Fees of the Court of Chancery, and a well digeſted INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

1. This Work to be compriſed in one Volume, Folio, of about 600 Pages, including the Preface and Index, to be printed on a beautiful new Type, and good Paper.

2. The Price to Subſcribers not to exceed Thirty-five Shillings, neatly bound in Calf and lettered.

3. Two Dollars to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing, the Remainder on the Delivery of the Book.

4. If more than One Thouſand ſhould be ſubſcribed for, a proportionable Abatement to be made in the Price.

5. Great Care and Pains will be taken to render this Edition as complete as poſſible. The Price to other Purchaſers will be conſiderably higher than to Subſcribers.

This Volume it is expected will include the Laws of the next Seſſion of Aſſembly, but as they will naturally be placed at the End of the Book, its Publication will not be thereby retarded after the Number of Subſcribers is known. And as the Work will be attended with great Expence, is much wanted by the Public, and almoſt ready for the Preſs, the Editor requeſts thoſe who are deſirous of becoming Subſcribers, to be ſpeedy in their Applications, that he may be able the ſooner to aſcertain the Number neceſſary to be ſtruck off.

Subſcriptions to be taken in by Cortland Skinner, John Combs and John Smyth, Eſquires, of the City of Perth-Amboy; John Wetherill and John Moores, Eſquires, of Middleſex; Edward Taylor and Richard Lawrence, Eſquires, and Edmund Williams, Merchant, of Monmouth; Stephen Crane, Henry Garritſe and Elias Boudinot, Eſquires, of Eſſex; Hendrick Fiſher, John Roy and Jonathan D. Sergeant, Eſquires, of Somerſet; Theunis Dey, and John Demareſt, Eſquires, of Bergen; James Kinſey, Thomas Polgreen Hewlings, John Lawrence and Samuel Allinſon, Eſquires, and Iſaac Collins, Printer, of the City of Burlington; Henry Paxſon and Anthony Sykes, Eſquires, of the County of Burlington; John Hinchman and Robert F. Price, Eſquires, and Samuel Shaw, Attorney at Law, of Glouceſter; Grant Gibbon and Benjamin Holme, Eſquires, of Salem; John Sheppard and Theophilus Elmer, Eſquires, of Cumberland; Jonathan Hand and Eli Eldridge, Eſquires, of Cape-May; Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm and Iſaac Allen, Eſquires, of Hunterdon; Jacob Ford and William Winds, Eſquires, of Morris; Nathaniel Pettit and Thomas Anderſon, Eſquires, of Suſſex; Joſeph Reed and Miers Fiſher, Eſquires, in Philadelphia; and James Duane, Eſq; and George Bowne, Merchant, in New-York.

N. B. The Editor, Samuel Allinſon, begs the Favour of the above named Gentlemen, to forward to him their reſpective Liſts of Subſcribers, ſo that he may receive them by the firſt Day of the Eleventh-Month (November) next. § 10s.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2386.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1774.

As the following LETTERS and RESOLVES appear to be of a very intereſting Nature, the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE chearfully embrace this Opportunity to lay them before their CUSTOMERS in a POSTSCRIPT.

From the LONDON EVENING POST *of June* 30.

To the KING, DEFENDER of the PROTESTANT FAITH.

SIR,

YOUR Majeſty's Speech from the Throne to both Houſes of Parliament is, to all intents and purpoſes, an addreſs and appeal to the people through their repreſentatives. As a ſubject then I have an unqueſtionable right to judge of, and animadvert upon, this ſolemn addreſs from the Throne to the people. The authoritative publication of the Speech implies this freedom, and the neceſſity of the times urges to a free exerciſe of it.

It has been very unfortunate for the people of England, that what for many years paſt has given the Sovereign *the utmoſt ſatisfaction*, has given the people the *greateſt uneaſineſs*. Nor have their ideas been leſs contradictory, reſpecting the *zeal* and *prudence* which Parliament have ſhewn to the *public ſervice*.

We acknowledge, with your Majeſty, that *this ſeſſion has been very intereſting*; for we have ſeen and complain of the moſt unconſtitutional proceedings, that ever any Parliament could furniſh out inſtances of. Your Majeſty had a very ſtriking inſtance of this but a few minutes before you gave the royal aſſent to a bill, that, in its ſpirit and tendency, is ſubverſive of the great principles of our government, and a violation of that part of the civil compact by which you are our *legitimate* King. For that bill the Miniſter ought to loſe his head. For that bill no peculiar circumſtances of embarraſſment, had ſuch exiſted, were a ſufficient cauſe. Nor was any true principle of ſound policy the ground of thoſe *adjuſtments* and *regulations*, which were falſely deemed *neceſſary*, by your Majeſty's Miniſters, for the *government of Quebec*. And we apprehend that the bill is ſo far from being *founded on the cleareſt principles of juſtice and humanity*, as the Miniſter would ſuggeſt, that ſome of your Majeſty's beſt ſubjects ſcruple not to aſſert, that it is founded on injuſtice and violation, contempt of law and cuſtoms of the realm. But we will, for a moment, ſuppoſe with your Majeſty, that the bill will have the deſired effect *in quieting the minds, and promoting the happineſs, of your Canadian ſubjects*: Is *their* quiet to be purchaſed by the loſs of the affections of the people *at home*? Are your Majeſty's unconquered ſubjects of *this nation* to tremble for their liberties, that *Canada* might reap the bleſſed effects of your conciliating mercy and parental tenderneſs? Muſt the deſcendants of men, who raiſed your family, Sir, to empire, fear for their ALL, while conquered provinces, and ſubjugated ſlaves, ſeem the only objects of royal favour and attention? Muſt Proteſtants mourn, while Papiſts rejoice? Or is ſuch the peculiar caſt of your Majeſty's character, or ſuch the fatality of your reign, that in the peculiar inſtances wherein you mean to adhere to juſtice and humanity, you muſt go near the altar, and break your ſacred oath? Thus invalidating the very aſſent by which the law is confirmed. In the preſent inſtance your Majeſty's *Proteſtant* ſubjects are apt to believe, that an agreement in opinion with your Miniſters would involve them in contradictions of the moſt extraordinary nature; becauſe it would ſuppoſe, that the worſt of men could act upon the beſt of principles, and that the veriеſt ſlaves that any affecting tyrant would wiſh for his tools, could adopt the principles of juſtice and humanity. Far different, Sir, are their principles, and diametrically repugnant their doctrines. And the greateſt ſtateſman that this or any other age could ever boaſt, has given his opinion on the ſide of the public conviction. No, Sir, the bill did not originate in juſtice, nor was it founded in humanity. We ſuſpect that it made part of the private ſtipulations with France, when Lord Bute negociated the laſt infamous peace. We believe that the fear of offending the Houſe of Bourbon, and to keep a large body of *Popiſh Canadians in terrorem* againſt our *Proteſtant Brethren* in America, the *true* ground and principles of the bill; elſe we are at a loſs to account for its being brought in ſo late in the ſeſſions, and at the eve of a general election;—at which time the moſt abandoned and inſolent Miniſters have preſerved ſome appearances, and paid a little regard to the people.

The dangerous ſpirit of reſiſtance to your Majeſty's government, which you complain you *have long ſeen with concern in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, is not, Sir, the effect of *rebellion* or *faction abroad*, but *rebellion* and *tyranny* at home. On the other ſide of the Atlantic was all confidence, love, and loyal ſubjection, till the fatal experiment was made to convert free-born men into ſlaves, and fiducial ſubjects into bold opponents. Your Majeſty travels too far for the cauſe of theſe evils. You, Sir, ought to know, and be able to give a better account of them, than any man in the kingdom; becauſe they ſpring from counſels which wicked Miniſters hold too near your perſon and throne—from the enemies of your houſe, and your family's acceſſion to our government. Theſe are the men, Sir, whoſe *temper* and *firmneſs* you commend in the face of the public, in the moſt ſolemn act of your regal capacity, with your head ſurrounded with the royal diadem, the *free gift* of a generous people to your anceſtors, and by permiſſive grant at *preſent* in your poſſeſſion. From the throne, which can have no other permanent eſtabliſhment but juſtice and righteouſneſs, your Majeſty compliments men that pay no regard to either. Theſe, Sir, are your *adopted friends*, while the *true* friends of their country and the conſtitution are treated as ill affected to your government, and oppoſers of the King. To ſuch men does your Majeſty venture to give the royal promiſe, *that nothing that depends on* YOU *ſhall be wanting to render* THEIR *meaſures effectual*. The people, Sir, moſt ſincerely wiſh, that this declaration could be received with thoſe qualifications and reſtrictions, as thoſe declarations in ſome of your Majeſty's former ſpeeches, though omitted in the laſt, have been, where your Majeſty has *ſaid*, that the happineſs of the people is the primary object of your government, and that you have not, or can have, any other intereſts but theirs in view. It is a great misfortune to a ſtate, when the people can only believe the prince in things that tend to make them diſloyal.

Your Majeſty expreſſes an *ardent deſire to ſee your deluded ſubjects in America returning to a ſenſe of duty, and acquieſcing in that juſt ſubordination to the authority, and maintaining that due regard to the commercial intereſts of this country, which muſt ever be inſeparably connected with their own real proſperity and advantage*. Your Majeſty's ſubjects in America are more *oppreſſed* than *deluded*. Let tyranny ceaſe, and they will return to a ſenſe of duty and allegiance. Let them experience an equal, juſt, temperate government, and your Majeſty will find due ſubordination, and ſubmiſſion to authority. And when we ceaſe, by unconſtitutional taxes, violations of charter, and proſcriptions of cities and ports, to oppreſs the Americans, we ſhall ſee them pay due regard to our commercial intereſts. Your Majeſty's *Miniſters* have raiſed the wall of ſeparation. And while ſuch men are continued in power, while the laws are unrepealed that have ſown the ſeeds of diſſention, America will never return to a ſenſe of duty, and endleſs contentions muſt enſue, till, at length, the ſword muſt decide conteſts which injuſtice and tyranny began. America muſt be polluted with the blood of her ſons, and the children of our bowels, treated with more than hoſtile cruelty, will be maſſacred. Then, perhaps, we ſhall be forced ignominiouſly to ſue to France and Spain for an infamous and inglorious truce, till we can breathe from the unnatural ſlaughter of our brethren, to combat with the avowed and traiterous enemies of our RELIGION and GOVERNMENT.

Theſe, Sir, are not the viſions of enthuſiaſm, the dictates of faction, the voice of diſaffection, or the language of deſpair. Your Miniſters, Sir, as high prieſts of tyranny, have offered up Liberty even in the public Senate. Upon the inſpection of the victim, every man turns augur. The unfavourable omens are not derived from vague conjecture, or ſacerdotal deluſions; hiſtory informs us how to judge; and there is one page written in regal blood, which you, Sir, would do well to conſult, to form your judgment, and regulate your conduct, that the enemies of your family or reign may not have an opportunity to vindicate *their* conduct by ſuch an high precedent, and ſuch a great example.

TRIBUNUS.

To his ROYAL HIGHNESS *the* DUKE *of* GLOUCESTER.

SIR,

THE common form of reſpect ſhewn to perſons of diſtinguiſhed rank, is the only motive of my addreſſing your Royal Highneſs *ſecond* to any man in the nation. Your Highneſs's late conduct, and vote, in an auguſt aſſembly, on one of the moſt important and conſequential acts, that the three eſtates of Parliament can paſs, deſerves the thanks of the friends of Liberty and Proteſtantiſm. The memory of the deed will laſt as long as our annals, and ſave us from the charge of total degeneracy. We now look up to YOU, Sir, as the friend and guardian of our rights and liberties; and we cannot but expreſs our ſatisfaction, in ſeeing the laws and religion of the State ſupported by *one*, at leaſt, of the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover. And we form the higher opinion of ſuch a noble diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in your Royal Highneſs, as one of the guardians of our liberties, from the peculiar ſituation you are in, and the relations in which you ſtand.

The principles of your conduct, Sir, are deciſive; and we have not the leaſt ſhadow of doubt, that your vote in Parliament aroſe from a full conviction, that the bill was ſubverſive of the conſtitution, derogatory to the honour and intereſts of your royal brother, dangerous to the eſtabliſhment both of the laws and religion of this realm, and fatal in its effects.

It is great conſolation, Royal Sir, to the people of England, to look forward, and preſage an unbroken ſucceſſion of patriot Kings in your illuſtrious line. And though providence has been pleaſed to bleſs your royal brother, our Sovereign, with a progeny of hopeful Princes, yet, as in his wiſdom, God, who ſometimes ſetteth up one, and pulleth down another, may ſee fit to remove them from their preſent ſtate, it will, no doubt, be ſome conſolation to them, but much more to us, to think that one of your auguſt houſe ſhall ſway the ſceptre over a *free*, and conſequently a *happy* people.

TRIBUNUS.

NEWBERN *(North-Carolina.)*

At a General Meeting of Deputies of the inhabitants of this province, at Newbern, the 25th day of Auguſt, 1774.

The Deputies then met proceeded to make choice of a Moderator, when Col. JOHN HARVEY *was unanimouſly choſen, and Mr.* ANDREW KNOX *appointed Clerk.*

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Deputies from the ſeveral counties and towns of the province of North Carolina, impreſſed with the moſt ſacred reſpect for the Britiſh conſtitution, and reſolved to maintain the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, as by law eſtabliſhed, and avowing our inviolable and unſhaken fidelity to our Sovereign, and entertaining a ſincere regard for our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain, viewing with the utmoſt abhorrence every attempt which may tend to diſturb the peace and good order of this colony, or to ſhake the fidelity of his Majeſty's ſubjects reſident here; but, at the ſame time, conceiving it a duty which we owe to ourſelves, and to poſterity, in the preſent alarming ſtate of Britiſh America, when our moſt eſſential rights are invaded by powers, unwarrantably aſſumed by the Parliament of Great-Britain, to declare our ſentiments in the moſt public manner, leſt our ſilence ſhould be conſtrued as acquieſcence, and that we patiently ſubmit to the burthen which they have thought fit to impoſe upon us.

Reſolved, That his Majeſty George the third is lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain, and of the dominions thereunto belonging, and of this province as part thereof; and that we do bear faithful and true allegiance unto him as our lawful Sovereign, and that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, maintain and defend the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, as by law eſtabliſhed, againſt the open or private attempts of any perſon or power whatſoever.

Reſolved, That we claim no more than the rights of Engliſhmen, without diminution or abridgement: That it is our indiſpenſible duty, and will be our conſtant endeavour, to maintain thoſe rights to the utmoſt of our power, conſiſtently with the loyalty which we owe our Sovereign, and a ſacred regard for the Britiſh conſtitution.

Reſolved, That is of the very eſſence of the Britiſh conſtitution, that no ſubject ſhould be taxed but by his own conſent, freely given by himſelf in perſon, or by his legal repreſentatives; and that any other than ſuch a taxation is highly derogatory to the rights of the ſubject, and a groſs violation of the grand charter of our liberties.

Reſolved, That as the Britiſh ſubjects, reſident in North-America, have not, nor can have, any repreſentation in the Parliament of Great-Britain, that therefore any act of Parliament, impoſing a tax upon them, is illegal and unconſtitutional; but that our provincial Aſſembles (the King, by his Governor, conſtituting one branch thereof) ſolely and excluſively poſſeſs that right.

Reſolved, That the duties impoſed by ſeveral Acts of the Britiſh Parliament upon Tea, and other articles conſumed in America, *for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue*, are highly illegal and oppreſſive; and that the late exportation of Tea by the Eaſt-India Company to different parts of America, was intended to give effect to one of the ſaid Acts, and thereby eſtabliſh a precedent highly diſhonourable to America, and to obtain an implied aſſent to the powers which Great-Britain had unwarrantably aſſumed, of levying a tax upon us without our conſent.

Reſolved, That the inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts province have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a manly ſupport of the rights of America in general, and that the cauſe in which they now ſuffer is the cauſe of every honeſt American, who deſerves the bleſſings which the conſtitution holds forth to him. That the grievances under which the town of Boſton labours at preſent are the effect of a reſentment, levelled at them, for having ſtood foremoſt in an oppoſition to meaſures, which muſt eventually have involved all Britiſh America in a ſtate of abject dependance and ſervitude.

The Act of Parliament, commonly called THE BOSTON PORT ACT, as it tends to ſhut up the port of Boſton, and thereby effectually to deſtroy its trade, and deprive the merchants and manufacturers of a ſubſiſtence, which they have hitherto procured by an honeſt induſtry; as it takes away the wharves, quays, and other property of many individuals, by rendering it uſeleſs to them; and as the duration of this act depends upon circumſtances, founded merely in opinion, and in their nature indeterminate, and thereby may make the miſeries it carries with it even perpetual; *Reſolved therefore*, That it is the moſt cruel infringement of the rights and privileges of the people of Boſton, both as men and members of the Britiſh government.

Reſolved, That the late Act of Parliament for regulating the police of that province, is an infringement of the charter right granted them by their Majeſties King William and Queen Mary, and tends to leſſen that ſacred confidence which ought to be placed in the acts of Kings.

Reſolved, That trial by juries of the vicinity, is the only lawful inqueſt that can paſs upon the life of a Britiſh ſubject; and that it is a right, handed down to us from the earlieſt ages, confirmed and ſanctified by *Magna Charta* itſelf, that no freeman ſhall be taken or impriſoned, or diſpoſeſſed of his free tenement and liberties, or outlawed, or baniſhed, or any wiſe hurt or injured, unleſs by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land; and therefore, all who ſuffer otherwiſe, are not victims to public juſtice, but fall a ſacrifice to the powers of tyranny and high handed oppreſſion.

Reſolved, That the Bill for altering the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in certain criminal caſes, within the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, as it impowers the Governors thereof to ſend to Great-Britain for trial all perſons who, in aid of his Majeſty's Officers, ſhall commit any capital offence, is fraught with the higheſt injuſtice and partiality, and will tend to produce frequent bloodſhed of the inhabitants, as this Act furniſhes an opportunity to commit the moſt atrocious crimes, with the greateſt probability of impunity.

Reſolved, That we will not, directly or indirectly, after the firſt day of January, 1775, import from Great-Britain any Eaſt-India goods, or any merchandize whatever (medicines excepted) nor will we after that day import from the Weſt-Indies, or elſewhere, any Eaſt-India or Britiſh goods or manufactures; nor will we purchaſe any ſuch

articles ſo imported of any perſon or perſons whatever, except ſuch as are now in the country, or may arrive on or before the ſaid firſt day of January, 1775.

Reſolved, That unleſs American grievances are redreſſed before the firſt of October, 1775, we will not, after that day, directly or indirectly, export tobacco, pitch, tar, turpentine, or any other article whatever, to Great-Britain; nor will we ſell any ſuch articles as we think can be exported to Great-Britain, with a proſpect of gain, to any perſon or perſons whatever, with a deſign of putting it in his or their power to export the ſame to Great-Britain, either on our own, his, or their account.

Reſolved, That we will neither import any ſlave or ſlaves, nor purchaſe any ſlave or ſlaves, imported or brought into this province by others, from any part of the world, after the firſt day of November next.

Reſolved, That we will not uſe, nor ſuffer Eaſt-India Tea to be uſed in our families, after the tenth day of September next; and that we will conſider all perſons in this province, not complying with this Reſolve, to be enemies to their country.

Reſolved, That the venders of merchandize within this province ought not to take advantage of reſolves relating to non-importation in this province, or elſewhere; but ought to ſell their goods and merchandize, which they have, or may hereafter import, at the ſame rates they have been accuſtomed to ſell them within three months laſt paſt.

Reſolved, That the people of this province will break off all trade, commerce and dealing, and will not maintain any the leaſt trade, dealing or commercial intercourſe, with any Colony on this continent, or with any city or town, or with any individual in ſuch colony, city or town, which ſhall refuſe, decline or neglect, to adopt and carry into execution ſuch general plan as ſhall be agreed to in the continental Congreſs.

Reſolved, That we approve of the propoſal of a General Congreſs to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th of September next, then and there to deliberate upon the preſent ſtate of Britiſh America, and to take ſuch meaſures as they may deem prudent, to effect the purpoſe of deſcribing with certainty the rights of Americans, repairing the breaches made in thoſe rights, and for guarding them for the future from any ſuch violations, done under the ſanction of public authority.

Reſolved, That WILLIAM HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES, and RICHARD CASWELL, Eſquires, and every of them, be Deputies to attend ſuch Congreſs; and they are hereby inveſted with ſuch powers as may make any acts done by them, or conſent given, in behalf of this province, obligatory in honour upon every inhabitant thereof, who is not an alien to his country's good, and an apoſtate to the liberties of America.

Reſolved, That they view the attempts made by the Miniſter upon the town of Boſton, as a prelude to a general attack upon the rights of the other Colonies, and that upon the ſucceſs of this depends, in a great meaſure, the happineſs of America, in its preſent race, and in poſterity; and that therefore it becomes our duty to contribute, in proportion to our abilities, to eaſe the burdens impoſed upon that town, for their virtuous oppoſition to the Revenue Acts, that they may be enabled to perſiſt in a prudent and manly oppoſition to the ſchemes of Parliament, and render its dangerous deſigns abortive.

Reſolved, That liberty is the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, and that it is the duty, and will be the endeavour of us, as Britiſh Americans, to tranſmit this happy conſtitution to our poſterity, in a ſtate, if poſſible, better than we found it; and that to ſuffer it to undergo a change, which may impair that invaluable bleſſing, would be to diſgrace thoſe anceſtors, who, at the expence of their blood, purchaſed thoſe privileges, which their degenerate poſterity are too weak, or too wicked, to maintain inviolate.

Reſolved, That at every future provincial meeting, when any diviſion ſhall happen, the method to be obſerved ſhall be, to vote by the counties and towns having a right to ſend Members to Aſſembly, that ſhall be repreſented at every ſuch meeting; and it is recommended to the Deputies of the ſeveral counties, that a Committee of five perſons be choſen in each county, by ſuch perſons as accede to this Aſſociation, to take effectual care that theſe reſolves be properly obſerved, and to correſpond occaſionally with the provincial Committee of Correſpondence of this province.

Reſolved, That each and every county in this province raiſe as ſpeedily as poſſible the ſum of £. 20 proclamation money, and pay the ſame into the hands of Richard Caſwell, Eſq; to be by him equally divided among the Delegates appointed to attend the General Congreſs at Philadelphia, as a recompence for their trouble and expence in attending the ſaid Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the Moderator of this meeting, and in caſe of his death, that SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Eſq; be impowered, on any future occaſion that may require it, to convene the ſeveral Deputies of this province (which now are, or hereafter ſhall be choſen) at ſuch time and place as he ſhall think proper. And in caſe of the death or abſence of any Deputy, it is recommended that another be choſen in his ſtead.

Reſolved, That the following be INSTRUCTIONS for the DEPUTIES appointed to meet in GENERAL CONGRESS on the part of this Colony, *to wit*.

That they expreſs our ſincere attachment to our moſt gracious Sovereign King *George* the Third, and our determined reſolution to ſupport his lawful authority in this province; at the ſame time, that we cannot depart from a ſteady adherence to the firſt law of nature, a firm and reſolute defence of our perſons and properties, againſt all unconſtitutional incroachments whatſoever.

That they aſſert our rights to all the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects, particularly that of paying no Taxes or Duties but with our own conſent; and that the legiſlature of this province have the excluſive power of making laws to regulate our internal polity, ſubject to his Majeſty's diſallowance.

That ſhould the Britiſh Parliament continue to exerciſe the power of levying Taxes and Duties on the Colonies, and making laws to bind them in all caſes whatſoever, ſuch laws muſt be highly unconſtitutional and oppreſſive to the inhabitants of Britiſh America, who have not, and, from their local circumſtances, cannot have a fair and equal repreſentation in the Britiſh Parliament; and that theſe diſadvantages muſt be greatly inhanced by the miſrepreſentations of deſigning men, inimical to the Colonies, the influence of whoſe reports cannot be guarded againſt, by reaſon of the diſtance of America from them; or, as has been unhappily experienced in the caſe of the town of Boſton, when the ears of adminiſtration have been ſhut againſt every attempt to vindicate a people, who claimed only the right of being heard in their own defence.

That therefore, till we obtain an explicit declaration and acknowledgment of our rights, we agree to ſtop all imports from Great-Britain after the 1ſt day of *Junuary*, 1775, and that we will not export any of our commodities to Great-Britain after the 1ſt day of *October*, 1775.

That they concur with the Delegates or Deputies from the other Colonies in ſuch regulations, addreſſes or remonſtrances, as may be deemed moſt probable to reſtore a laſting harmony and good underſtanding with Great-Britain, a circumſtance we moſt ſincerely and ardently deſire; and that they agree with the majority of them in all neceſſary meaſures for promoting a redreſs of ſuch grievances as may come under their conſideration.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. *John Harvey*, Eſq; Moderator, for his faithful exerciſe of that office, and the ſervices he has thereby rendered to this province, and the friends of America in general. JOHN HARVEY, Moderator.

Ten or eleven days preceding the above meeting the Governor iſſued the following proclamation.

NORTH-CAROLINA, ſſ.

By his Excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, Eſq; Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſaid Province,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to me, that meetings and aſſemblies of the inhabitants of this province have been in ſome of the counties and towns thereof already held, and are in others appointed to be held, without any legal authority—and that reſolves have been entered into, and plans concerted, in ſuch meetings as are paſſed, derogatory to his Majeſty and the Parliament of Great-Britain; and that there is reaſon to apprehend the ſame inflammatory, diſloyal and indecent meaſures, may be adopted in ſuch future aſſemblies, inconſiſtent with the peace and good order of this government, and tending to excite clamour and diſcontent among his Majeſty's ſubjects in this province: I have thought fit, with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this proclamation, to diſcourage, as much as poſſible, proceedings ſo illegal and unwarrantable in their nature, and in their effect ſo obviouſly injurious to the welfare of this country: And to this end I do hereby ſtrictly require and enjoin, on their allegiance, all and every his Majeſty's ſubjects to forbear to attend at any ſuch illegal meetings, and that they do diſcourage and prevent the ſame by all and every means in their power; and more particularly that they do forbear to attend, and do prevent as far as in them lies, the Meeting of certain Deputies, ſaid to be appointed to be held at Newbern on the 25th inſtant. And I do more eſpecially charge, require and command, all and every his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other officers, to be aiding and aſſiſting herein to the utmoſt of their power.

GIVEN under my hand, and the great ſeal of the ſaid province, at Newbern, this 13th day of Auguſt, 1774, and in the 14th year of his Majeſty's reign.

JOSIAH MARTIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By his Excellency's Command,
JAMES PARRATT, D. Secretary.

BOSTON, September 5.

The following is a copy of a letter, ſaid to be wrote by General Brattle to the Commander in Chief, viz.

Cambridge, Auguſt 20, 1774.

MR. Brattle preſents his duty to his Excellency Gov. Gage, he apprehends it his duty to acquaint his Excellency from time to time of every thing he hears and knows to be true, and is of importance in theſe troubleſome times, which is the apology Mr. Brattle makes for troubling the General with this letter. Capt. Minot of Concord, a very worthy man, this minute informed Mr. Brattle that there had been repeatedly made preſſing applications to him to warn his company to meet at one minute's warning, equipped with arms and ammunition, according to law; he had conſtantly denied them, adding, if he did not gratify them, he ſhould be conſtrained to quit his farms and town; Mr. Brattle told him he had better do that, than loſe his life and be hanged for a rebel; he obſerved that many Captains had done it, though not in the regiment to which he belongs, which was and is under Col. Eliſha Jones, but in a neighbouring regiment.

Mr. Brattle begs leave humbly to quere, Whether it would not be beſt that there ſhould not be one commiſſion officer of the militia in the province.

This morning the ſelect men of Medford, came and received their town ſtock of powder, which was in the arſenal on Quarry-Hill, ſo that there is now therein the King's powder only, which ſhall remain there as a ſacred depoſitum, till ordered out by the Captain General.

To his Excellency General Gage, &c. &c.

To the PUBLIC.

Boſton, September 2, 1774.

I Think it but juſtice to myſelf to give an accouut of my conduct, for which I am blamed, and to obviate ſome miſtakes which are believed. His Excellency Governor Gage wrote me in the words following: "*Sir, As I am informed there are ſeveral military ſtores in your charge at Cambridge, I beg the favour of you to ſend me a return of them, as ſoon as convenient, ſpecifying the different ſorts of each.* T. Gage. *To Major General Brattle.*"——Which order I obeyed. The like I did to Governors Pownal, Bernard and Hutchinſon; in doing of which, every ſoldier will ſay I did but my duty. But it is affirmed I adviſed the Governor to remove the powder; this I poſitively deny, becauſe it is abſolutely falſe. It never ſo much as entered into my mind or thought. After I had made my return, I never heard one word about the affair till the night before laſt, when Sheriff Phipps came to my houſe, with the Governor's order to deliver him the powder and guns. The keys of the powder-houſe I then delivered him, and wrote to Mr. Maſon, who had the care of the guns under me, to deliver them, which I ſuppoſe he did. Both I imagine were taken, but where tranſported I know not. I wrote to the Governor what is contained in the hand-bill lately printed. I did not write the Governor the grounds and reaſons of the quere therein contained, but I will now mention them. They proceeded from a real regard both to the Commiſſion Officers and the province: Firſt, to the Commiſſion Officers—I thought, and ſtill think, it was beſt for them, many of whom I thought would be unwilling to iſſue their warrants, and if they did not, I apprehended they might meet with ſome difficulty; and thoſe that did, I was not convinced ſo great good would reſult therefrom, as if another method was taken. Secondly, I thought, and ſtill think, it would be much better for the province; for ſuppoſing there was not one Commiſſion Officer for the preſent in it, what damage could the province ſuſtain? It may be anſwered, Commiſſion Officers are ſuppoſed to be moſt underſtanding in military affairs; I grant it: But ſuppoſing their commiſſions were vacated—ſuppoſing the reſpective companies in the province were diſpoſed and determined to do any one matter or thing, which they imagined to be for its ſafety, and proper perſons were to be employed to lead them, &c. doth their not having commiſſions in the leaſt unfit them from being employed in the particular ſervices they may be choſen to execute? and in this way cannot any one conceive, that ſome bad conſequences might be poſſibly prevented. Is it not eaſy to conceive that the Commiſſion Officers, leading their reſpective Companies, might, in the eyes of the judicious, be looked upon more blameable in doing ſuch and ſuch things, than they would be if they were not Military Officers, and did not act under commiſſion? Might not the difference, with reſpect to the province, be looked upon very great both at home and here? It was ſuggeſted, that General Gage demanded the towns ſtocks of powder; this certainly he did not—the above order ſpeaks for itſelf. As I would not have delivered the Provincial powder to any one but to his Excellency, or order, ſo the towns ſtocks I would have delivered to none but the Selectmen, or their order. Upon the whole, the threatnings I have met with, my baniſhment from my own home, the place of my nativity, my houſe being ſearched, though I am informed it was without damage, and the ſenſe of the people touching my conduct, &c. cannot but be grievous, yet this grief is much leſſened by the pleaſure ariſing to my mind, from a conſciouſneſs that I am a friend to my country, and, in the above inſtances, that I really acted according to my beſt judgment for its true intereſt. I am extremely ſorry for what has taken place. I hope I may be forgiven, and deſire it of all that may be offended, ſince I acted from an honeſt, friendly principle, though it might be a miſtaken one.

W. BRATTLE.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOHN BRINGHURST,
At his houſe, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, about half-way between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

WARRINGTON SAIL-CLOTH, No. 1 to 3. London ſeaming twine, beſt upper-band Ticklenburgs, a few hogſheads of choice Tortola RUM, and ſome ſmall bales of COTTON, &c. &c.

FINE BOTTLED PORTER,
In Caſks of Six Dozen each, LATELY IMPORTED,
TO BE SOLD, BY
JOSHUA FISHER, and *SONS*.

Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, Auguſt 18, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away the laſt evening, a Dutch ſervant, named *Johannes Dewald Steffe*, about 19 years old, well ſet, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, full faced, much pockfretten, has ſmall dark eyes, ſhort dark hair, that appears not fully grown ſince it was cut off, ſteps ſhort in his walk; had on a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, with a large patch acroſs the ſhoulders, tow trowſers, pretty much worn, old neats leather ſhoes, old wool hat, cut round the brim, that has been worn in a mill, and endeavours uſed to get the meal out of it, his other clothes, if any, not known; came from Germany to Philadelphia about one year paſt; he has broke or put out of joint his right arm in his own country, as he ſays, ſo that he has not the ſame ſtrength in it as the other, ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, is apt to talk of what he can do, but knows very little about milling, flatting or farming, &c. &c. apt to change his name, this being the third time of his running away, and has found means to get a ſmall ſum of money. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward.

† ROBERT PAUL.

Glouceſter County, June 24, 1774.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there is now in the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, one of the overſeers of the poor of Waterford townſhip, in the ſaid county, a ſtray ſorrel MARE, ſhe is about 13 hands high, about 5 years old this ſpring, hath a kind of long ſtar down between her eyes; the ſaid ſtray came to the plantation of Thomas Holmes, of ſaid townſhip, ſome time in April, 1773, where ſhe hath been until the 17th inſtant. The owner coming, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, otherwiſe ſhe will be diſpoſed of by public ſale, in three months from the date hereof, and the monies ariſing from ſuch ſale, will be applied as the law in ſuch caſes directs, by SAMUEL BURROUGH, junior. ‖ 2 m.

A CALICOE PRINTING MANUFACTORY and BLEACH-YARD, is juſt opened, near the Glaſs-Houſe, at the upper end of Kenſington, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia;

CAPE-MAY, July 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY STEERS and ſpayed HEIFERS, of four and five Years old each, ſeven OXEN, and a few Milch COWS. Enquire of AARON LEAMING. ‖ 7ſ6.

Juſt imported, on board the Snow Sally, Captain Stephen Jones, Maſter, from England,

A NUMBER of healthy, ſtout Engliſh and Welſh Servants and Redemptioners, and a few Palatines; amongſt whom are the following tradeſmen, viz. Blackſmiths, watch-makers, copperſmiths, taylors, ſhoemakers, ſhip-carpenters and caulkers, weavers cabinet-makers, ſhip-joiners, nailers, engravers, copperplate printers, plaiſterers, bricklayers, ſawyers, and painters. Alſo ſchoolmaſters, clerks and book-keepers, farmers and labourers, and ſome lively ſmart boys, fit for various other employments, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of. Enquire of the Captain on board the veſſel, off Walnut-ſtreet wharff, or of § MEASE and CALDWELL.

RUN away (on the night of the 14th inſtant) from the Subſcriber, living in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, a native Iriſh ſervant MAN, named MAURICE FITZGERALD, about 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is a ſtrong well-ſet fellow, pale faced, has lightiſh brown hair, his left thumb cut a little below the nail, has a ſcar on his little finger of the ſame hand, he is pretty ſubtle, but not talkative; has a little of the brogue, he can both read and write a little: Had on took with him, a light coloured cloth jacket, with round cuffs and metal buttons, lined with brown linſey; an old patched ſhirt, an half-worn felt hat, a pair of ſtrong old ſhoes ſoaled and tied with ſtrings, and a pair of pretty good tow trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ MICHAEL WILLS.

Seaſoned Inch PINE BOARDS,
Fit for immediate Uſe,
One Hundred Thouſand Feet, to be ſold. For Terms, Apply to JAMES and DRINKER.

CAME to the plantation of CHRISTIAN DERICK, in Paſſyunk townſhip, on the 3d inſtant, a black and white COW, with a dull brand on both her horns, and only the letter H to be perceived on one of them, ſhe is cropt, and has a ſlit in her off ear; ſhe has ſome white in her face, and on her fore feet, and a good deal on her hind feet, and the end of her tail alſo white. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

September 21, 1774. NUMB. 2387.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Pleaſe to inſert in your Paper the following extract from the Minutes of the CONGRESS, *now ſitting at Philadelphia.*

By Order of the Congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, *Saturday, Sept.* 17, 1774.

THE reſolutions entered into by the Delegates from the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in the county of Suffolk, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, on Tueſday, the 6th inſtant, and their addreſs tohis Excellency Governor GAGE, dated the 9th inſtant, were laid before the Congreſs, and are as follows:

At a meeting of the Delegates of every town and diſtrict in the county of SUFFOLK, *on Tueſday, the 6th of September, at the houſe of Mr. Richard Woodward, of Deadham, and, by adjournment, at the houſe of Mr.* —— *Voſe, of Milton, on Friday, the 9th inſtant,* Joſeph Palmer, *Eſq; being choſen Moderator, and* William Thompſon, *Eſq; Clerk, a Committee was choſen to bring in a report to the Convention, and the following being ſeveral times read, and put paragraph by paragraph, was* UNANIMOUSLY *voted,* viz.

WHEREAS the power but not the juſtice, the vengeance but not the wiſdom of Great-Britain, which of old perſecuted, ſcourged, and excited our fugitive parents from their native ſhores, now purſues us, their guiltleſs children, with unrelenting ſeverity: And whereas this then ſavage and uncultivated deſart was purchaſed by the toil and treaſure, or acquired by the blood and valour, of thoſe our venerable progenitors, to us they bequeathed the dear bought inheritance, to our care and protection they conſigned it, and the moſt ſacred obligations are upon us to tranſmit the glorious purchaſe, unfettered by power, unclogged with ſhackles, to our innocent and beloved offſpring. On the fortitude, on the wiſdom, and on the exertions of this important day, is ſuſpended the fate of this new world and of unborn millions. If a boundleſs extent of continent, ſwarming with millions, will tamely ſubmit to live, move and have their being, at the arbitrary will of a licentious Miniſter, they baſely yield to voluntary ſlavery, and future generations ſhall load their memories with inceſſant execrations. On the other hand, If we arreſt the hand which would ranſack our pockets—if we diſarm the parricide, which points the dagger to our boſoms—if we nobly defeat that fatal edict, which proclaims a power to *frame laws for us in all caſes whatſoever*, thereby entailing the endleſs and numberleſs curſes of ſlavery upon us, our heirs, and their heirs for ever—if we ſucceſsfully reſiſt that unparalelled uſurpation of unconſtitutional power, whereby our capital is robbed of the means of life—whereby the ſtreets of Boſton are thronged with military executioners—whereby our coaſts are lined and harbours crouded with ſhips of war—whereby the charter of the colony, that ſacred barrier againſt the encroachments of tyranny, is mutilated, and in effect annihilated—whereby a murderous law is framed, to ſhelter villains from the hands of juſtice—whereby that unalienable and ineſtimable inheritance, which we derived from nature, the conſtitution of Britain, and the privileges warranted to us in the charter of the province, is totally wrecked, annulled and vacated—poſterity will acknowledge that virtue, which preſerved them free and happy; and while we enjoy the rewards and bleſſings of the faithful, the torrent of panegyriſts will roll our reputations to that lateſt period, when the ſtreams of time ſhall be abſorbed in the abyſs of eternity.——Therefore we have reſolved, and do reſolve,

1. That whereas his Majeſty George the Third is the rightful ſucceſſor to the throne of Great-Britain, and juſtly entitled to the allegiance of the Britiſh realm, and, agreeable to compact, of the Engliſh colonies in America—therefore we, the heirs and ſucceſſors of the firſt planters of this colony, do chearfully acknowledge the ſaid George the Third to be our rightful Sovereign, and that ſaid covenant is the tenure and claim on which are founded our allegiance and ſubmiſſion.

2. That it is an indiſpenſible duty which we owe to God, our country, ourſelves and poſterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain, defend and preſerve thoſe civil and religious rights and liberties, for which many of our fathers fought, bled and died, and to hand them down entire to future generations.

3. That the late acts of the Britiſh Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, for altering the eſtabliſhed form of government in this colony, and for ſcreening the moſt flagitious violators of the laws of the province from a legal trial, are groſs infractions of thoſe rights to which we are juſtly entitled by the laws of nature, the Britiſh conſtitution, and the charter of the province.

4. That no obedience is due from this province to either or any part of the Acts abovementioned, but that they be rejected as the attempts of a wicked adminiſtration to enſlave America.

5. That ſo long as the Juſtices of our Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, &c. and Inferior Court of Common Pleas in this county are appointed, or hold their places, by any other tenure than that which the charter and the laws of the province direct, they muſt be conſidered as under undue influence, and are therefore unconſtitutional officers, and as ſuch no regard ought to be paid to them by the people of this county.

6. That if the Juſtices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Aſſize, &c. Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, or of the General Seſſions of Peace, ſhall ſit and act during their preſent diſqualified ſtate, this county will ſupport and bear harmleſs all Sheriffs and their deputies, Conſtables, Jurors and other Officers, who ſhall refuſe to carry into execution the orders of ſaid Court; and as far as poſſible to prevent the many inconveniences, which muſt be occaſioned by a ſuſpenſion of the Courts of Juſtice, we do moſt earneſtly recommend it to all creditors, that they ſhew all reaſonable and even generous forbearance to their debtors, and to all debtors, to pay their juſt debts with all poſſible ſpeed; and if any diſputes relative to debts or treſpaſſes ſhall ariſe, which cannot be ſettled by the parties, we recommend it to them to ſubmit all ſuch cauſes to arbitration; and it is our opinion that the contending parties, or either of them, who ſhall refuſe ſo to do, ought to be conſidered as co-operating with the enemies of this country.

7. That it be recommended to the Collectors of taxes, Conſtables and all other officers, who have public monies in their hands, to retain the ſame, and not to make any payment thereof to the provincial or county treaſurer, until the civil government of the province is placed upon a conſtitutional foundation, or until it ſhall otherwiſe be ordered by the propoſed provincial Congreſs.

8. That the perſons who have accepted ſeats at the Council Board, by virtue of a mandamus from the King, in conformity to the late act of the Britiſh Parliament, entituled, An act for the regulating the government of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, have acted in direct violation of the duty they owe to their country, and have thereby given great and juſt offence to this people, therefore reſolved, that this county do recommend it to all perſons who have ſo highly offended, by accepting ſaid departments, and have not already publicly reſigned their ſeats at the Council Board, to make public reſignations of their places at ſaid Board, on or before the 20th day of this inſtant September; and that all perſons refuſing ſo to do ſhall, from and after ſaid day, be conſidered by this county as obſtinate and incorrigible enemies to this country.

9. That the fortifications begun and now carrying on upon Boſton Neck, are juſtly alarming to this county, and give us reaſon to apprehend ſome hoſtile intention againſt that town, more eſpecially as the Commander in Chief has in a very extraordinary manner removed the powder from the magazine at Charleſtown, and has alſo forbidden the keeper of the magazine at Boſton, to deliver out to the owners the powder which they had lodged in ſaid magazine.

10. That the late act of Parliament for eſtabliſhing the Roman Catholic religion and the French laws in that extenſive country now called Canada, is dangerous in an extreme degree to the proteſtant religion, and to the civil rights and liberties of all America; and therefore, as men and proteſtant chriſtians, we are indiſpenſibly obliged to take all proper meaſures for our ſecurity.

11. That whereas our enemies have flattered themſelves that they ſhall make an eaſy prey of this numerous, brave and hardy people, from an apprehenſion that they are unacquainted with military diſcipline, we therefore, for the honour, defence and ſecurity of this county and province, adviſe, as it has been recommended to take away all commiſſions from the officers of the militia, that thoſe who now hold commiſſions, or ſuch other perſons be elected in each town as officers in the militia, as ſhall be judged of ſufficient capacity for that purpoſe, and who have evidenced themſelves the inflexible friends to the rights of the people; and that the inhabitants of thoſe towns and diſtricts, who are qualified, do uſe their utmoſt diligence to acquaint themſelves with the art of war as ſoon as poſſible, and do for that purpoſe appear under arms at leaſt once every week.

12. That during the preſent hoſtile appearances on the part of Great-Britain, notwithſtanding the many inſults and oppreſſions which we moſt ſenſibly reſent, yet, nevertheleſs, from our affection to his Majeſty, which we have at all times evidenced, we are determined to act merely upon the defenſive, ſo long as ſuch conduct may be vindicated by reaſon and the principles of ſelf-preſervation, but no longer.

13. That as we underſtand it has been in contemplation to apprehend ſundry perſons of this county, who have rendered themſelves conſpicuous in contending for the violated rights and liberties of their countrymen, we do recommend, ſhould ſuch an audacious meaſure be put in practice, to ſeize and keep in ſafe cuſtody, every ſervant of the preſent tyrannical and unconſtitutional government throughout the county and province, until the perſons ſo apprehended be liberated from the hands of our adverſaries, and reſtored ſafe and uninjured to their reſpective friends and families.

14. That until our rights are fully reſtored to us, we will to the utmoſt of our power, and recommend the ſame to the other counties, with-hold all commercial intercourſe with Great-Britain, Ireland and the Weſt-Indies, and abſtain from the conſumption of Britiſh merchandize and manufactures, and eſpecially of Eaſt-India Teas and peice goods, with ſuch additions, alterations and exceptions only, as the *Grand Congreſs* of the colonies may agree to.

15. That under our preſent circumſtances, it is incumbent on us to encourage arts and manufactures among us by all means in our power, and that
be and hereby are appointed a Committee to conſider of the beſt ways and means to promote and eſtabliſh the ſame, and to report to this convention as ſoon as may be.

16. That the exigencies of our public affairs demand that a provincial Congreſs be called to concert ſuch meaſures as may be adopted, and vigorouſly executed by the whole people; and we do recommend it to the ſeveral towns in this county, to chooſe members for ſuch a provincial Congreſs, to be holden at Concord on the ſecond Tueſday of October next enſuing.

17. That this county, confiding in the wiſdom and integrity of the continental Congreſs, now ſitting at Philadelphia, pay all due reſpect and ſubmiſſion to ſuch meaſures as may be recommended by them to the colonies, for the reſtoration and eſtabliſhment of our juſt rights, civil and religious, and for renewing that harmony and union between Great-Britain and the colonies ſo earneſtly wiſhed for by all good men.

18. That whereas the univerſal uneaſineſs which prevails among all orders of men, ariſing from the wicked and oppreſſive meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration, may influence ſome unthinking perſons to commit outrage upon private property, we would heartily recommend to all perſons of this community not to engage in any routs, riots or licentious attacks upon the properties of any perſon whatſoever, as being ſubverſive of all order and government; but by a ſteady, manly, uniform and perſevering oppoſition, to convince our enemies that in a conteſt ſo important, in a cauſe ſo ſolemn, our conduct ſhall be ſuch as to merit the approbation of the wiſe, and the admiration of the brave and free of every age and of every country.

19. That ſhould our enemies, by any ſudden manœuvres, render it neceſſary to aſk the aid and aſſiſtance of our brethren in the country, ſome one of the Committee of Correſpondence, or a ſelect man of ſuch town, or the town adjoining, where ſuch hoſtilities ſhall commence, or ſhall be expected to commence, ſhall diſpatch couriers with written meſſages to the ſelect men or Committees of Correſpondence of the ſeveral towns in the vicinity, with a written account of ſuch matter, who ſhall diſpatch others to Committees more remote, until proper and ſufficient aſſiſtance be obtained; and that the expence of ſaid couriers be defrayed by the county, until it ſhall be otherwiſe ordered by the provincial Congreſs.

At a meeting of Delegates from the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in the county of Suffolk, held at Milton on Friday the 9th day of September, 1774.

VOTED, That Dr. Joſeph Warren, Boſton, Dr. Benjamin Church, ditto, Deacon Joſeph Palmer, Germantown, Captain Lemuel Robinſon, Dorcheſter, Capt. William Heath, Roxbury, Col. Ebenezer Thayer, Braintree, William Holden, Eſq; Dorcheſter, Col. William Taylor, Milton, Capt. John Homans, Dorcheſter, Iſaac Gardiner, Eſq; Brooklyn, Mr. Richard W[illegible]ward, Deadham, Capt. Benjamin White, Bro[illegible] the two pre[illegible]g Gardiner, Milton, Nathaniel Summ[illegible]olicit your votes and Capt. Thomas Aſpinwall, Brooklyn, at the enſuing election; wait on his Excellency the Gover[illegible] with ſincere gratitude, be this county are alarmed at th[illegible] betray end, Boſton Neck, and to remonſt[illegible]NRY King, the repeated inſults offered by [illegible]lar Wing? ſing and repaſſing into that townneſt Men, and wive[illegible] by your Eyes, upon thoſe ſubjects. [illegible]peak you fair, in Law

WILLIAM in Rebellion's Snare, the Saf-

To his Excellency TH[illegible] for [illegible]looſe the Dogs of War." boats, *neral and Comma*[illegible]ecious Titles claim, ie tranſ-*of Maſſachuſetts-B*[illegible]DNEY's reverend Name; -Town *May it pleaſe your*[illegible]*lar Vengeance on his*[illegible]CY,

THE county of Suffolk being greatly, and in their opinion juſtly alarmed, at the formidable appearances of hoſtility now threatning his Majeſty's good ſubjects of this county, and more particularly of the town of Boſton, the loyal and faithful capital of this province, beg leave to addreſs your Excellency, and repreſent that the apprehenſions of the people are more eſpecially increaſed by the dangerous deſign now carrying into execution, of repairing and manning the fortification at the South entrance of the town of Boſton, which when compleated may at any time be improved to aggravate the miſeries of that already impoveriſhed and diſtreſſed city, by intercepting the wonted and neceſſary intercourſe between the town and country, and compel the wretched inhabitants to the moſt ignominious ſtate of humiliation and vaſſallage, by depriving them of the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſions, for which they are chiefly dependant on that communication: We have been informed that your Excellency, in conſequence of the application of the Select Men of Boſton, has indeed diſavowed any intention to injure the town in your preſent manœuvres, and expreſſed your purpoſe to be for the ſecurity of the troops and his Majeſty's ſubjects in the town: We are at a loſs to gueſs, may it pleaſe your Excellency, from whence your want of confidence in the loyal and orderly people of this county could originate; a meaſure ſo formidable carried into execution, from a pre-conceived though cauſeleſs jealouſy of the inſecurity of his Majeſty's troops and ſubjects in the town, deeply wounds the loyalty, and is an additional injury to the faithful ſubjects of this county, and affords them a ſtrong motive for this application: We therefore intreat your Excellency to deſiſt from your deſign, aſſuring your Excellency that the people of this county are by no means diſpoſed to injure his Majeſty's troops; they think themſelves aggrieved and oppreſſed by the late acts of Parliament, and are reſolved, by Divine aſſiſtance, never to ſubmit to them, but have no inclination to commence a war with his Majeſty's troops, and beg leave to obſerve to your Excellency, that the ferment now excited in the minds of the people is occaſioned by ſome late tranſactions, by ſeizing the powder in the arſenal at Charleſtown, by with-holding the powder lodged in the magazine of the town of Boſton from the legal proprietors, inſulting, beating, and abuſing paſſengers to and from the town by the ſoldiery, in which they have been encouraged by ſome of their officers, putting the people in fear, and menacing them in their nightly patrole into the neighbouring town, and more particularly by the fortifying the ſole avenue by land to the town of Boſton.

In duty, therefore, to his Majeſty and to your Excellency, and for the reſtoration of order and ſecurity to this county, we, the delegates from the ſeveral towns in this

county, being commiſſioned for this purpoſe, beg your Excellency's attention to this our humble and faithful addreſs, aſſuring you that nothing leſs than an immediate removal of the ordnance, and reſtoring the entrance into that town to its former ſtate, and an effectual ſtop of all inſults and abuſes in future, can place the inhabitants of this county in that ſtate of peace and tranquility in which every free ſubject ought to live.

His Excellency was waited on, to know if he would receive the committee with the above-written addreſs, but deſiring he might have a copy of it in a private way, that ſo when he received it from the committee he might have an anſwer prepared for them, he was accordingly furniſhed with a copy. His Excellency then declared that he would receive the committee on Monday, at 12 o'clock.

Saturday, September 10, 1774.

The Congreſs taking the foregoing into conſideration,

Reſolved unanimouſly,

THAT this aſſembly deeply feels the ſuffering of their countrymen in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay under the operation of the late unjuſt, cruel and oppreſſive acts of the Britiſh Parliament—that they moſt thoroughly approve the wiſdom and fortitude with which oppoſition to theſe wicked miniſterial meaſures has hitherto been conducted, and they earneſtly recommend to their brethren a perſeverance in the ſame firm and temperate conduct, as expreſſed in the reſolutions determined upon at a meeting of the Delegates for the county of Suffolk, on Tueſday, the 6th inſt. truſting that the effect of the united efforts of North-America in their behalf, will carry ſuch conviction to the Britiſh nation, of the unwiſe, unjuſt, and ruinous policy of the preſent adminiſtration, as quickly to introduce better men and wiſer meaſures.

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That contributions from all the colonies, for ſupplying the neceſſities and alleviating the diſtreſſes of our brethren at Boſton, ought to be continued, in ſuch manner and ſo long as their occaſions may require.

By the Ship RICHARD PENN, *Captain* ALL, *and the Brig* DOVE, *Captain* ALLEN, *arrived here, and the Ship* EARL OF DUNMORE, *Captain* LAWRENCE, *arrived at New-York, from London, we have the following Advices.*

WARSAW, July 2.

WE have the following accounts from Great Poland: "The 19th of June a Pruſſian detachment drove the Poliſh troops out of Slupee and Compiela; the Pruſſian General Loſſow had a horſe killed under him, and Major Danorowicz is dangerouſly wounded. On the Poliſh ſide there were ſome killed, and ſome made priſoners.

Vienna, July 6. Marſhal Romanzow, having received a reinforcement of 10,000 regular troops, aud 30,000 recruits, cauſed the greateſt part of his army to paſs the Danube between the 20th and 22d of laſt month.

LONDON.

July 20. The Empreſs of Ruſſia, it is reported, has made ſome propoſals to the Court of London, of an extraordinary nature, which, if accepted, and it is ſaid they will, on account of the advantage that will ariſe to us, England will not be four months in peace.

It is now whiſpered, that the Premier ſays he will get a good new Parliament together, and then retire from the buſtle and fatigue of office; but the people of England, before he makes his exit, would no doubt be glad to know whether the word good is to be taken in the miniſterial or true acceptation.

July 21. Letters from Dantzic mention very great diſtreſſes the inhabitants now ſuffer, from all the communitions ſtitution, cut off.

vour of us, as ir Miniſter having lately made repreſenconſtitution to ou Court, relative to the preſent ſtate than we found it; . and ſluices of Dunkirk, was change, which may y different from what he was would be to diſgrace th on the ſame ſubject in the of their blood, purcha degenerate poſterity a Admiralty Office to enliſt maintain inviolate. the Marines in the di- and Chatham.

Reſolved, That at e when any diviſion ſhall ll convicts in future ſerved ſhall be, to vote by the coul; all the other pro- a right to ſend Members to Aſſeore tranſports from preſented at every ſuch meeting;

His Excellency M. the ſeveral conew Portugueze Ambaſſador to this Court, is ſaicte be charged with the negociation of ſome very important commiſſions here, and to ſettle all differences that have ariſen between the two Powers with reſpect to trade.

Notwithſtanding the parade which our Court made a few years ago, concerning Falkland's Iſland, pretending to aſſert the juſtice of the nation, the honour of the flag, &c. it is now certain, that our people have ABANDONED that Iſland. Whether this is in compliance with ſome *private agreement* made with the Court of Spain when the Iſland was reſtored to us, is a queſtion which will inſtantly occur to every man; and whoever reflects but one moment on the *determined pacific complexion* of our Court, will be as readily provided with an anſwer.

They write from Berlin, that extraordinary military preparations are making throughout the Pruſſian dominions.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, July 3.

"The Pruſſian and Auſtrian troops ſtill keep making advances towards this city, and as M. Benoit and the Auſtrian Reſident have retired, a ſiege is ſoon expected; in conſequence of this expectation proviſion is abſolutely making; the troops from the places contiguous are called within the walls of the city, which are much ſtrengthening now, ammunition ſtores, &c. are laying in, and in fact every preparation is making for defence. The Delegates have abſolutely refuſed according to the Pruſſian propoſition, and are broke up."

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

"The eſtabliſhment of the marine is ſtrenuouſly laboured at. M. Pelegrin, Intendant General of this department, and who has been recalled ſince M. de Boyne became Miniſter for Naval Affairs, is now about to contract for the building of ſix men of war, of 74 guns each at Breſt, ſix at Boulogne, four at Rochfort, ten frigates of 40 and 50 guns at Bourdeaux, and ſix at Marſeilles. A number of Shipwrights are to embark for Corſica, in order to cut down the timber with which that iſland abounds, and if theſe workmen can bear the climate, they are to build ſhips there.

"Orders have been ſent to Sweden and Genoa to build ten at each place; according to the eſtabliſhment of the navy, ſettled in council, eighty ſhips of the line and thirty frigates are to be kept at home, twenty ſhips of the line and thirty frigates abroad; in all, one hundred and ſixty in time of peace. A reign which begins in this manner, denotes a Prince not much inclined to idleneſs."

It is ſaid that the Americans, at this time, owe to the Merchants and Traders of Great-Britain and Ireland, for goods delivered, near four millions ſterling.

July 22. Orders are ſaid to have been given to General Gage, to make certain propoſals on opening of the Provincial Aſſembly at Salem, the motive of which ſhall be to engage the Aſſembly to paſs an act, for granting an indemnification for the Tea deſtroyed.

July 25. Very healing meaſures are now poſitively aſſerted to be on the carpet, reſpecting American affairs.

Extract of an authentic letter from Conſtantinople, June 19.

"Advice has been juſt received here of a victory gained by the Captain Pacha of the Black Sea, over M. Kingſbergen, the Ruſſian commander there, in the Palus Mœotis, off the city of Aſoph. During the courſe of the wars between the Sublime Porte and the Empire of Ruſſia, the above city has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, but at laſt remained in the hands of the Turks; being a place of much importance, the Ruſſians added two ſhips of a large force, and four ſmaller, with two large gallies, to M. Kingſbergen's ſquadron in the Black Sea, and ordered him to attempt the place by ſea, whilſt a party ſhould ſecond the attack by land. Accordingly M. Kingſbergen having received his reinforcements, ſet ſail from his rendezvous the beginning of laſt month, up the Palus Mœotis for Aſoph. The Captain Pacha of the Black Sea having received intelligence of theſe motions, immediately collected his ſquadron, conſiſting of five Raguſan ſhips of war, two of 50 guns, and the others of 40 guns each, ſeven large Turkiſh veſſels, mounting from ten to forty guns, and twelve gallies and half gallies; with theſe he purſued the Ruſſians, and came up with them in ſight of Aſoph. The Turks immediately began the engagement, with an ardour and vigour that were totally unexpected by their enemies; the Muſcovites defended themſelves bravely, but after a fight of near three hours, were obliged to yield. Two Ruſſian ſhips were taken, one ſunk, and one of ſixty guns forced on ſhore. The Turks loſt two ſhips, one of forty and the other of twenty-eight guns, and three gallies ſunk. Many men were killed and wounded on both ſides."

A letter from Peterſburgh, dated July 1, ſays, "Our court has juſt now received a Courier from Prince Gallitzin, with the agreeable news that the two main armies of the Rebels have been entirely defeated, and that their Commanders (Pugatſchew excepted) are made priſoners, and carried to Kaſſan. When the Courier left that quarter the public tranquility was entirely reſtored. Another body of the Rebels, commanded by Count Zerniſchew, have likewiſe been defeated by Major Mitchelſon, near Uſſa, and the Count taken priſoner, who is ſoon expected here to be executed."

The Americans are very willing to pay for the tea they have uſed, or rather miſuſed, but do not ſay one word about duty to the King of England, and ſubmiſſion to the acts of the Britiſh Parliament. They are now uſing every means they can to get a diſcretionary power lodged in their Governor, and then they think that by ſome means or other they can ſoon prevail upon him to pardon all their outrages, and grant them whatever their folly may prompt them to aſk.

This however, 'tis already ſettled, 'tis ſaid, that they ſhall not be indulged in, but obliged to conform to reaſonable and equitable Laws.

July 26. A ſingular agreement was entered into at the New-England Coffee-Houſe on Friday laſt, between an eminent merchant here and a gentleman of fortune in the Weſt-Indies: The former depoſited with the latter the ſum of 500 guineas, on conſideration of receiving one guinea per day, until the acts relating to the port of Boſton are repealed, with a proviſo, however, that the bargain ſhould be void, if they were not repealed by the 25th of December, 1776.

Journal of the Operations of the Ruſſian Army, commanded by Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, upon the right Shore of the Danube in Bulgaria.

"In the night between the 16th and 17th of June, General Count de Soltikow, having advanced his fleet of boats to the mouth of Argis, paſſed the Danube near Tutakay, where a body of 3000 Turks were encamped, under the command of a Baſhaw of Two Tails, who endeavoured to oppoſe the paſſage of our advanced guard, and ſent out ſome gallies with cannon in them to prevent it; but after a ſhort reſiſtance the boats returned up the river, and the Baſhaw took flight with his troops, which ſuffered however conſiderably by our Coſſacks and Huſſars, who went in purſuit of them, leaving their camp entirely to our mercy.

"About the ſame time Major Jahentz had an affair near the village of Czernowdira with the enemy, to the number of 1000 men, who, after an engagement of ſix hours, left 200 men dead upon the field of battle, beſides a great number wounded. We had upwards of 40 men killed, and about 60 wounded. Major Jahentz and ſeveral other officers were wounded.

"On the 20th of June the Seraſkier Oſſan Bey, Pacha of Ruſezuk, came out of that fortreſs near Tutakay, and attacked General de Soltikow on all ſides, both by land and water, with 15,000 horſe and foot, but that General repulſed them, and purſued them upwards of 20 werſtes: The enemy had 2500 men killed, among whom was the Bin Pacha. We took, upon this occaſion, one piece of cannon, and three pair of colours.

"The ſame day Lieutenant Generals Kameniſki and Suwarow, having advanced with their corps near the town of Kotſtedſy, engaged the enemy there with great vigour. The enemy conſiſted of 15,000 cavalry, commanded by the Reis Effendi Abdar Razak, heretofore Ambaſſador from the Porte at the congreſs at Buchareſt, and near 25,000 infantry, commanded by the Aga of the Janiſſaries, and five Baſhaws of Two Tails. The Turks, by their ſuperiority, on the firſt onſet put our cavalry in diſorder, owing in a great meaſure to its ſituation; but the infantry and artillery coming up, charged the enemy ſo vigorouſly, that the whole body was routed and purſued by our troops ſword in hand ſome werſtes towards Szumla and Prowoky. Our troops took poſſeſſion of the whole camp, with a great quantity of military ſtores of all kinds, 23 pieces of braſs cannon quite new, 3 others of a larger ſize, and 3 mortars. The enemy had 4000 men killed, and a great number taken priſoners. Our loſs was inconſiderable, but ſeveral of our officers were wounded.

"On the 26th of the ſame month General Count de Soltikow advanced near Marontin, and determined to attack the enemy, who had fortified themſelves there, and conſiſted of 4000 men; but the Turks no ſooner perceived our advanced guards, than they fled with precipitation towards Ruſezuk. Our light troops purſued them, and killed near 250 of them, took 48 priſoners, and 300 tents, beſides a great quantity of warlike ſtores of all kinds."

Extract of a letter from James Munroe, Eſq; dated Paris, June 27, 1774.

"Thoſe of the *Reformed* Religion, of whom there are great numbers in this City, are much alarmed, and taking meaſures to ſecure their beſt effects, and retire to Holland, for the proceedings of the Archbiſhop and the Clergy of his Dioceſe are very ſevere againſt them: If they are known to ſing Pſalms, or read the Scripture, they are immediately confined; two or three houſes where they met have already been pulled down by ſpecial order from his Majeſty, and laſt week a general order was iſſued to the Magiſtrates of this City to return an account of the names of thoſe in their Diſtricts, who either openly profeſs or are ſuſpected of favouring Calviniſm, or the Doctrines of Luther. Of the latter there are few, but of the former I dare ſay there are 10,000."

We ſhall not make any obſervation on the above, but leave it to the reader to draw a parallel between the ſituation of the *Papiſts* here and the *Proteſtants* in *France*.

July 27. It is reported, that there is a deſign of paſſing an act next ſeſſion of Parliament, for reſtoring to all Roman Catholic Peers of this realm their ancient rights of ſitting in Parliament.

July 28. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Captain Edward Foy, of the Royal regiment of artillery, to be Lieutenant Governor of New-Hampſhire.

It is whiſpered that an order is ſent to Ireland for obliging all perſons who ſhip proviſions, to give bond that they are not intended for Boſton, and proper certificates are to be given accordingly, otherwiſe the bonds to be put in execution.

July 29. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at the Secretary of State's office, in Cleveland-row, with ſome intereſting diſpatches from the Porte; he was immediately conducted from thence by a meſſenger to the Earls of Rochford and Suffolk, who were then in conference with his Majeſty at St. James's.

Advices from the Eaſt-Indies give a very unproſperous account of the Company's affairs. As Hyder Ally is again in arms, and deſtroying a number of ſtates belonging to the Rajahs on the Malabar Coaſt, and the Mahrattoes waſting the Provinces to the North and Weſt, all external commerce, but that to Europe, muſt totally ceaſe, and throw the balance of trade ſo much againſt the Company, as to make it in a little time too ruinous to ſupport.

July 30. There are now fitting out, in different yards, three men of war, deſtined for the coaſt of Africa, where they are to be ſtationed for ſome time, for the better protection of the trade, and are afterwards to ſail down the coaſt, to join the fleet on the North-American ſtation.

SALEM, September 9.

Laſt Tueſday arrived here the ſhip Julius Cæſar, Charles Fea, maſter, from London, having on board thirty cheſts and three half cheſts of tea, the property of one Montgomery, of London, conſigned to Meſſrs. Smith and Atkinſon, merchants in Boſton, who were equally ſurprized and offended at the conſignment, it being entirely unknown to them before the ſhip's arrival; and they ſolemnly declare, that Mr. Montgomery, previous to this conſignment, never had any intercourſe or commercial correſpondence with either of them. As ſoon as the Committee of Correſpondence here had made diſcovery of the tea, the maſter ſent an expreſs to Smith and Atkinſon; and the next morning Mr. Smith came to town, and frankly declared that the tea ſhould not be landed, nor any duty paid on it here, if he could poſſibly prevent its being done. On Tueſday and Wedneſday nights the Committee ſet guards in the ſhip. On Thurſday Meſſrs. Smith and Atkinſon procured a veſſel to take the tea on board, and carry it to Halifax. That night alſo a guard was ſet. And this morning, at day-light, the tea was taken out, and put on board the veſſel procured to receive it, in preſence of the guard; who having taken the marks and numbers of the cheſts, found them to agree with the bill of lading and cocket. By ſeven o'clock the veſſel with the tea on board got under ſail, and before ten was out of the harbour with a fair wind.

BOSTON, September 12.

Extract of a Letter from Governor Hutchinſon, dated London, July 8, 1774.

"Let the tea be paid for by or in behalf of the town, as ſoon as may be; and I hope you will do as much to promote this as poſſible.—I find myſelf every where to have more weight than I could expect, and the proſpect of your ſpeedy relief to be fairer every day:—If finally obtained, I ſhall think it one of the moſt happy circumſtances of my life."

On Friday laſt the Selectmen of Boſton waited on his Excellency General GAGE, *with the following Addreſs.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Selectmen of Boſton, at the earneſt deſire of a number of Gentlemen of the town and country, again wait on your Excellency to acquaint you, that ſince our late application, the apprehenſions of the people, not only of this but of the neighbouring towns, are greatly encreaſed by obſerving the deſigns of erecting a fortreſs at the entrance of the town, and of reducing the metropolis in other reſpects to the ſtate of a garriſon. This with complaints lately made of abuſe from ſome of the guards, poſted in that quarter, aſſaulting and forcibly detaining ſeveral perſons who were peaceably paſſing in and out of the Town, may diſcourage the market people from coming in with their proviſions as uſual, and oblige the inhabitants to abandon the town. This event we greatly deprecate, as it will produce miſeries which may hurry the province into acts of deſperation. We ſhould therefore think ourſelves happy if we could ſatisfy the people that your Excellency would ſuſpend your preſent deſign, and not add to the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants occaſioned by the port-bill, that of garriſoning the town.

JOHN SCOLLAY, Chairman of the Committee.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN you lately applied to me reſpecting my ordering ſome cannon to be placed at the entrance of this town, which you term the erecting a Fortreſs, I ſo fully expreſſed my ſentiments, that I thought you were ſatisfied the people had nothing to fear from that meaſure, as no uſe would be made thereof, unleſs their hoſtile proceedings ſhould make it neceſſary; but as you have this day acquainted me that their fears are rather increaſed, I have thought proper to aſſure you, that I have no intention to prevent the free egreſs and regreſs of any perſon to and from the town, or reducing it to the ſtate of a Garriſon, neither ſhall I ſuffer any under my command to injure the perſon or property of any of his Majeſty's ſubjects. But as it is my duty, ſo it ſhall be my endeavour to preſerve the peace, and promote the happineſs of every individual. And I earneſtly recommend to you, and every inhabitant, to cultivate the ſame ſpirit; and I heartily wiſh that they may live quietly and happily in the town.

Boſton, Sept. 9, 1774. THO. GAGE.

To the Gentlemen Selectmen of the Town of Boſton.

Saturday came to town from Salem, his Majeſty's 59th regiment, who are now encamped on the Neck at the entrance of this town.

Wedneſday arrived the diligence armed Schooner from London, but laſt from Hallifax.

The ſame day Capt. Perkins arrived at Salem from Baltimore, with 3000 buſhels of grain, &c. for the induſtrious poor of this town.

The town of Marblehead have agreed that their Regiment of Militia ſhall turn out four times in a week, with arms and ammunition according to law, in order to perfect themſelves in the military art.

The Hon. Jeremiah Powel, Eſq; has refuſed to take the oath requiſite to qualify him for a ſeat at the Council Board.

Friday morning laſt Valentine Ducket, a deſerter from his Majeſty's 65th regiment, was ſhot on the Common in this town, in the rear of the camp, purſuant to the ſentence of a general court-martial.

On the 30th ult. the day the county court was to ſet as Springfield, a great concourſe of people, judged to be about 3000, aſſembled at the Court-houſe in that town, and appointed a Committee to wait on the Court, and requeſt their appearance among them, which they immediately did; where they ſigned the following, viz.

"We, the ſubſcribers, do ſeverally promiſe, and ſolemnly engage to all people now aſſembled at Springfield, in the county of Hampſhire, on the 30th of Auguſt, 1774, that we never will take, hold, execute or exerciſe any commiſſion, office or employment whatſoever, under or by virtue of, or in any manner derived, any authority pretended or attempted to be given by a late act of Parliament, entituled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay."

Iſrael Williams, Oliver Pareridge, Timothy Dwight, Thomas Williams, John Worthington, Joſeph Hawley, William Williams, Simeon Strong, Moſes Bliſs, Jonathan Aſhley, Eliſha Porter, William Billings, John Phelps Stoddard, Juſtus Ely, Caleb Strong, Samuel Fowler, Jonathan Bliſs."

NEW-YORK, September 19.

On Monday, the 5th inſtant, five tranſports ſailed from Boſton for Quebec, to receive on board the 10th and 52d regiments; and the ſame day three other tranſports ſailed for this port, to take on board the 47th, and five companies of the Royal regiment of Ireland, now at Amboy and Elizabeth-Town; theſe troops are to join the others encamped at Boſton under General Gage's command.

All the Members of his Majeſty's Council, that have not reſigned their ſeats, have retired into Boſton; where the Board of Commiſſioners have alſo removed to from Salem.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 21.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"I incloſe you a bill, which will ſoon be a law, and which ſpeaks the intentions of Adminiſtration ſtronger than I can. It is a model for all America, and certainly there is a full purpoſe here of executing it, if we do not, by a firm union and oppoſition, withſtand it. A general ſuſpenſion of commerce, till our grievances are redreſſed, is the only meaſure which is at once ſafe and ſure. The queſtion is now become of ſuch pregnancy and magnitude, that your proceedings ought to be conducted with the greateſt deliberation and gravity. It is no common iſſue that we are trying, as it involves the fate of incomputed millions.

"The Miniſtry flatter themſelves, that the terror of their meaſures will make all America ſilent and ſubmiſſive. Even Lord Mansfield ventured to declare, in the Houſe of Lords, that all the Colonies would return to obedience (his phraſe for ſlavery) *ſine cæde*. If I miſtake not, he will find it difficult to keep this country quiet, under the diſtreſs a Non-importation Agreement will occaſion. That is our ſtrong hold, which I truſt in God we ſhall never abandon.

"Mr. Rigby, who is at the head of the Bedford People, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, who preſides in the Royal Junto, both declared in the Houſe of Commons, that as ſoon as America was reduced to order, it was intended to tax them. You may depend upon this as a fact.

"It is the opinion of your beſt friends here, that you ſhould put a total ſtop to all commerce with this country, both exports and imports. Some would carry it ſo far, as to ſtop all proviſions and lumber from being ſent to the Weſt-Indies. The few abſolute neceſſaries a hardy people can want, who are contending for the deareſt of all earthly bleſſings, their LIBERTY, may be eaſily had from St. Euſtatia, the French Weſt-Indies, or ſome parts of Europe. Keep all the money you have, and pay no debts here—at the ſame time, by a judicious manifeſto, addreſs the Britiſh merchants, manufacturers, and your brethren in England, ſtating modeſtly your grievances, pointing out the mode of redreſs, and complaining of the grievous neceſſity you are driven to. All the Colonies, it is expected, will unite; for which end a Congreſs ſhould be held as ſoon as poſſible. You may rely on it as a moſt certain truth, that Philadelphia, next to Boſton, is to feel the ſevere rods of chaſtiſement, if thoſe now applied to Boſton are patiently ſubmitted to."

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 27.

"With reſpect to politicks, it is not neceſſary in this advanced part of the ſeaſon to write much: The reſolutions of Philadelphia, and thoſe of Maryland and Virginia, I muſt however tell you, are eſteemed, both by the Court and the Merchants of the City, as very *inoffenſive*, and as the mere ebullitions of a ſett of angry men, whoſe force were ſpent the day they were made; and the propoſed Congreſs is ſpoken of, and really conſidered, both by Adminiſtration and all the Merchants of the city, as a ſcheme that will produce no ſort of ſecurity to the liberty of the Colonies, nor *trouble* to Adminiſtration; and it is under this general apprehenſion that the ſtocks continue ſo uncommonly high as they are at preſent, and have been for ſome time paſt. Mr. Hutchinſon is in good health, and in apparent high ſpirits; he is much quoted by Adminiſtration, and they are aſſured by him, that their *proper* and *ſpirited* meaſures will *unqueſtionably excite a perfect ſubmiſſion in all parts of America*. Depend on it, that it is only ſuch parricides as Mr. H———, &c. that ſupport the deſpotic and deſtructive ſchemes and wiſhes of the enemies of America; and it is from their infamous ſuggeſtions, that Adminiſtration is taught to laugh at your propoſed Congreſs, as they *are aſſured by them*, and from both New-York and Philadelphia, that it will produce nothing more than a remonſtrance or petition of right (which, by the bye, it is already *determined not to receive*) and that you are ſo attached to your private intereſts, you will never ſtop either imports or exports. The *honeſt* hearted Americans, at preſent in this city, are daily, both at Court and in London, *ridiculed* on account of the high ſounding declarations of patriotiſm, made, as it is ſaid, by the cowardly Americans; and are hourly mortified with the deteſtable opinions of H———, and other natives of America, being pleaſingly repeated *and relied on*; but for my part, however I am perpetually inſulted with the proſtituted ſentiments of theſe men, I perſuade myſelf your countrymen are not ſo contaminated with the vices and effeminacy of this nation, not to ſee that this is the important *criſis*, when they ought to make a ſolemn, ſullen, united, and invincible ſtand, againſt the cruel, tyrannous and ruinous *ſyſtem* of policy, adopted and exerciſing by this Legiſlature againſt the rights and freedom of America: And let me add, that if the Deputies of the ſeveral provinces, when convened in Congreſs, *do not* one and all firmly reſolve to eſtabliſh through every county and townſhip, in their reſpective provinces, a ſolemn league and covenant, and under the obligation of an oath or affirmation, *not* to purchaſe or uſe the manufactures of this country (ſave what are collected already within the provinces) and if poſſible *not* to *export* any proviſions to the Weſt-India Iſlands; and at the ſame time they do not religiouſly reſolve to meet again in Congreſs every ſix months, for the purpoſe of forming a ſuitable plan, for the permanent ſecurity of American rights and freedom; I ſay, if theſe things are not done, and if they do not determine *faithfully* to ſtand by each other, until every act paſſed this ſeſſion *is reverſed*, and until all their juſt rights and privileges are fully recognized and eſtabliſhed by *this* Legiſlature, our children will be irremediably deprived of that inheritance of liberty, which our fathers carefully and piouſly *tranſmitted to us*."

On Friday laſt the Honourable Delegates, now met in General Congreſs, were elegantly entertained by the gentlemen of this city. Having met at the City Tavern about 3 o'clock, they were conducted from thence to the State-Houſe by the Managers of the entertainment, where they were received by a very large company, compoſed of the Clergy, ſuch genteel ſtrangers as happened to be in town, and a number of reſpectable citizens, making in the whole near 500.—After dinner the following toaſts were drank, accompanied by muſic and a diſcharge of cannon. 1. The KING. 2. The QUEEN. 3. The Duke of Glouceſter. 4. The Prince of Wales and Royal Family. 5. Perpetual Union to the Colonies. 6. May the Colonies faithfully execute what the Congreſs ſhall wiſely reſolve. 7. The much injured town of Boſton, and province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. 8. May Great-Britain be juſt, and America free. 9. No unconſtitutional ſtanding Armies. 10. May the Cloud which hangs over Great-Britain and the Colonies burſt *only* on the Heads of the preſent Miniſtry. 11. May every American hand down to Poſterity pure and untainted the Liberty he has derived from his Anceſtors. 12. May no Man enjoy Freedom, who has not Spirit to defend it. 13. May the perſecuting Genius of Liberty find a laſting Aſylum in America. 13. May Britiſh Swords never be drawn in defence of tyranny. 15. The Arts and Manufactures of America. 16. Confuſion to the Authors of the Canada Bill. 17. The Liberty of the Preſs. 18. A happy Reconciliation between Great-Britain and her Colonies, on a conſtitutional Ground. 19. The virtuous Few in both Houſes of Parliament. 20. The City of London. 21. Lord Chatham. 22. Lord Cambden. 23. Biſhop of St. Aſaph. 24. Duke of Richmond. 25. Marquis of Rockingham. 26. Sir George Saville. 27. Mr. Burke. 28. General Conway. 29. Mr. Dunning. 30. Mr. Sawbridge. 31. Dr. Franklin. 32. Mr. Hancock.

The Acclamations with which ſeveral of them were received, not only teſtified the Senſe of the Honour conferred by ſuch worthy Gueſts, but the fulleſt Confidence in their Wiſdom and Integrity, and a firm Reſolution to adopt and ſupport ſuch Meaſures, as they ſhall direct for the public Good at this alarming Criſis.

On Sunday laſt, after a very ſhort illneſs, departed this life, at New-Windſor, in the 21ſt year of his age, MR. DANIEL ST. THOMAS JENIFER, of Maryland. A young gentleman poſſeſſed of talents and virtues, that promiſed uſefulneſs to the public, and much happineſs to all his connections. His remains were interred on Monday evening in Chriſt-Church burying-ground.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's ſchooner Hope, Lieutenant Dawſon commander; and on Friday his Majeſty's ſhip Swan, James Ayſcough, Eſq; comcander, who, off of Chincoteague Shoals, fell in with the ſhip Charming Sally, Willliam Hodge, maſter, under jury maſts, and had her in tow ten days, after furniſhing her with ſails, ſpars, hands, &c. It was with great difficulty his Majeſty's ſhip kept company with the Sally, as they met with continual calms and gales of wind.

Captain All left the Downs in company with the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, and the Molly, Captain Gill, both from London for this port.

From Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtophers, we learn, that the ſloop Liberty, Captain Ebenezer Bartram, arrived there from New-Haven in diſtreſs on the 24th of laſt month, having met with a gale of wind on the 9th, in lat. 23, in which he carried away his maſt.

Extract of a Letter from New-Caſtle, September 14.

"A melancholy accident happened here laſt Saturday morning; an Iriſh ſhip, in landing her paſſengers, had ſtowed their long boat ſo full of goods, that the people, 27 in number, were obliged to ſit upon them, which were much higher than her gunwale, the boat careened, moſt of the people tumbled overboard, and 18 perſons were drowned."

A correſpondent has ſent us the following anecdote:—When the people met at Cambridge, near Boſton, and were informed that the troops were on their march to diſperſe them, a feeble old man about 80, being in the ranks, was deſired to withdraw, as he would expoſe himſelf to danger without any proſpect of doing ſervice—after ſeveral remonſtrances the venerable hero refuſed to leave them, and gave them an anſwer worthy an old Roman. It is true, ſays he, my arm is feeble, and my ſtrength gone, but I can do ſome good, I may happen to receive the ball, which would otherwiſe deſtroy a younger and a better man.

¶§¶ The Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the county of Philadelphia, will be held at the State-Houſe in this city, on Saturday, the 24th of September inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

[*For the reſolves of the county of* Middleſex, *in the province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *ſee the SUPPLEMENT.*]

*** *The Piece, ſigned* Tranquillus, *and the Verſes, ſigned* A. T. *are come to hand, but omitted for want of room.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Venus, P. Barry, from Miſſiſippi. Sloop Succeſs, A. Mackey, Schooner Polly, D. Sturgis, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, and Sloop George, R. Juſtice, Virginia. Schooner Sally, J. White, and Sloop Philadelphia Packet, S. Freeman, N. Carolina. Sloop Mermaid, J. Godfrey, Bahama. Ship Liberty, C. Thompſon, N. Caſtle on Delaware. Sloop Two Brothers, B. Clarke, N. Providence. Schooner Three Friends, D. Robins, Maryland. Brig Polly, G. Hurſt, and Brig Samuel and Charles, T. Welſh, Barbados. Schooner Betſey, P. Roſe, Tortola. Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Ferrol. Ship Nancy, J. Robertſon, Genoa. Ship Juliana, R. Montgomery, Havre de Grace. Brig Nancy, R. Taylor, and Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, Montſerrat. Sloop Peggy, J. Caton, Hiſpaniola. Ship Joſeph, J. White, Jamaica. Sloop Sally, C. Lowe, Grenades. Sloop Fanny, W. Allibone, Antigua. Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts. Ship Charming Sally, W. Hodge, Iſle of Sky. Ship Richard Penn, F. All, London.

OUTWARDS. *Schooner William, J. Gorham, for Salem, N. E. Schooner Peggy, R. Baſden, St. Kitts. Schooner Molly, B. Calley, Marblehead. Ship Atlantic, T. Maitland, Jamaica. Brig Samuel and Charles, T. Welſh, and Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Barbados. Sloop Mermaid, J. Godfrey, R. Iſland. Brig Polly, G. Hurſt, Madeira. Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, St. Vincents. Sloop Jane, J. Wainwright, Grenada. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia.*

CLEARED. *Ship Lyon, J. Wilſon, to Corunna. Sloop Polly, G. Marriot, St. Lucia. Ship King of Pruſſia, W. Potts, Liſbon. Brig Chance, J. Craig, and Sloop Sally the 3d, J. Wilſon, Grenades. Brig Nancy, J. Kent, Antigua. Brig Polly, J. Lee, N. London. Sloop Sally, B. Carman, and Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Jamaica. Schooner Delaware, R. Cooke, Salem, N. E. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Ship Nancy, J. Robertſon, Quebec. Sloop Induſtry, T. Hutchins, Bermuda. Sloop Experiment, J. Stirrup, N. Providence. Schooner Polly, J. Buck, and Schooner Sally, J. White, N. Carolina. Schooner Favourite, J. Lightburne, St. Kitts. Snow Sally, S. Jones, Milford. Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia.*

ABRAHAM USHER, and GEORGE HENRY,

HAVE imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, and are now opening, at their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Walnut-ſtreet, An Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; they alſo expect a further ſupply by the firſt ſhips from London, Liverpool, Briſtol and Glaſgow, which will be ſold on reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit. N. B. *Abraham Uſher* requeſts thoſe indebted to him, whoſe accounts are due, to make payment.

THOMAS, GEORGE, and JONATHAN MIFFLIN,

HAVE imported, by the Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, A General Aſſortment of FALL GOODS, which are now opening for ſale, in their ſtore, at the corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets. *Philadelphia, Sept.* 19, 1774.

JOSEPH DEAN

HAS imported, in the ſhip Richard Penn, Captain All, from London, A General Aſſortment of Fall GOODS, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets.

Juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Iſaac All, maſter, from London, and to be ſold for caſh, and at ſix months credit, by

DANIEL WILLIAMS, and SONS,

At their ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, between the London Coffee-houſe and Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

A LARGE and General Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon. *Philadelphia, Sept.* 20, 1774. 3m.

MARGARET DUNCAN

HAS juſt imported, in the ſhip Richard Penn, Captain All, a large Aſſortment of European and India GOODS, which ſhe is now opening, at her ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, and will ſell on the loweſt terms for caſh, or ſhort credit. She daily expects a further ſupply of ſundry Merchandize from different parts of Europe. ¶

JUST ARRIVED from Londonderry, in the ſhip Jupiter, ALEXANDER EWING, maſter, a few healthy SERVANTS, men, women and boys, amongſt whom are ſeveral tradeſmen, whoſe times will be diſpoſed of by ANDREW CALDWELL, or ſaid MASTER, on board the ſhip, oppoſite Market-ſtreet.

N. B. He has alſo a few barrels of very good Iriſh BEEF.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, and Company,

HAVE this day opened a *ready money warehouſe*, in Market-ſtreet, the 4th door from the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia,----where they have for ſale, wholeſale and retail,---- Choice old Antigua rum, at 7s. ſixty per gallon; old Jamaica ſpirits, and Weſt-India rum, [illegible] head, gallon or quart, warranted of prime quality, [illegible] acknowledgments [illegible] the favour ditto, brandy and geneva, by th[illegible] return for Sheriffs at the two preceding cordials; Florence wine, [illegible] more earneſtly ſolicit your votes and

THIS DAY [illegible]e in ſaid office, at the enſuing election; A DECLARATI[illegible]ed, ſhall, with ſincere gratitude, be to a Share in the L[illegible]bered by, Your a[illegible]betray[illegible]end, Principle of the Britiſh C[illegible]HENRY King, BY GRAN[illegible]ER. [illegible]e popular Wing!

"*Qui non libere veritat*[illegible] [illegible]nploy your Eyes, [illegible] Co[illegible]e honeſt Men, and wiſe[illegible]y in Law beſpeak you fair, the Saſ- you my you in Rebellion's Snare, boats, ree ſeve[illegible] looſe the Dogs of War." [illegible]e tranſ-

*** This excellent [illegible] in Market-ſtreet, and [illegible]

TO-MOR[illegible] for [illegible]-Town JAMES [illegible] cious Titles claim, [illegible]DNEY's reverend Name;

In FRONT-STRE[illegible] *lar Vengeance on his* Hea[illegible]e-alley.

AN ADDRES[illegible] equal Pa[illegible]rs of all Denominations, on the a[illegible]ing Election of Members of Parliament, with reſpect to the State of Public Liberty in general, and of American Affairs in particular.

The above Pamphlet is juſt arrived in Captain All, from London, and is thought to be the Production of ſome capital Hand; it is wrote with Spirit, and with the greateſt Diſcernment and Knowledge of American Affairs.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and oppoſite Elbow Lane,

A TRUE STATE of the PROCEEDINGS in the Parliament of Great-Britain, and in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, relative to the giving and granting the Money of the People of that Province, and of all America, in the Houſe of Commons, in which they are not repreſented.

*** The above Pamphlet, ſaid to be written by Dr. Franklin, is quoted in a reſpectful Manner by the Earl of Chatham, in his Speech on the third Reading of the Bill for quartering Troops in America. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you thanks for the conſiderable number of votes you were pleaſed to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, for theſe ſeveral years paſt, which particularly encourages me to offer myſelf a candidate for the aforeſaid office; I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall be ever eſteemed by, your reſpectful and obliged friend,

¶ JOHN LUKENS.

To be LETT, within a few Miles of Philadelphia,

A CONVENIENT well-accommodated PLANTATION. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

FIVE POUNDS Reward

TO whoever will produce a Hogſhead of Rum, that was landed from on board the Sloop Friendſhip, Valentine Clark, Commander, lying at Powel's Wharff (from Grenada) between the 1ſt and 3d Inſtant. The Hogſhead was marked M. F. No. 24, it muſt have been taken away through a Miſtake, or with a fraudulent Intention; therefore, the Perſon that produces the Hogſhead ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, from the Subſcribers, on proving who it was got of.

Sept. 21, 1774. GEORGE MEADE, and Co.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's paſture, in the Northern Liberties, near Buſh Hill, in the night of the 13th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, branded on one of his ſhoulders A. P. one hind foot white, ſhod all round, a buſhy mane and tail, 14½ hands high, about 9 years old, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to me in Philadelphia, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and for the horſe and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, Five Pounds, paid by

September 20, 1774. ‖ PETER DEHAVEN.

WILLIAM BARRELL,

Hath imported, in the ſhip Cæſar, Captain Miller, juſt arrived from LONDON,

A GENERAL Aſſortment of European and Engliſh peice GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, by *wholeſale* and *retail*, at his ſtore, the north-eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, for the County and City of Philadelphia,

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL ever retain a proper ſenſe of the honour you did me at the laſt election, in chuſing me one of your repreſentatives to ſerve in General Aſſembly; but having many reaſons for declining to ſerve any longer (at preſent) in that capacity, I do moſt earneſtly requeſt that you will be pleaſed to return ſome other perſon, at the enſuing election, in place of, Gentlemen,

Your real friend, and very humble ſervant,

Sept. 13, 1774. SAMUEL MILES.

TO BE SOLD, BY

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, JOINER,

At the corner of Pettie's-alley, in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Poſt-office, Philadelphia,

A VERY large aſſortment of mahogany and black walnut boards and plank, ſuitable for all kinds of Joiners and Chair-makers work, or exportation; red cedar boards and plank, two inch and four inch oak, poplar and aſh plank, ſuitable for Hatters and Joiners benches, Windſor chairs, and bellows; a very great quantity of ſeaſoned bedſtead ſtuff, and half inch poplar and gum boards, ſhingling laths, rule joint ſtuff, ſacking bottoms, and bedſtead ſcrews, &c. Alſo a lot of ground, 40 feet front by 140 deep, on Third-ſtreet continued, adjoining the firſt ſtone bridge beyond the barracks. ¶

TAUNTON FORGE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, the 31ſt day of October next, at 12 o'clock,

THE Forge, called Taunton, ſituate in Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, within 10 miles of a Furnace, 7 miles from a good landing on Ancocus-creek, and 17 miles from Philadelphia. The forge, coal-houſe, and other buildings are in good repair, and the ſtream of water plentiful; the tract of land, which will be ſold with it, contains about 1500 acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to CHARLES READ, who will ſhew the premiſes. DANIEL ELLIS, CHARLES READ, THOMAS FISHER.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL Family COACH, with Harneſs compleat for a pair of Horſes. For Particulars, pleaſe to enquire of JOHN HALES, at his Stables, in Lombard-ſtreet.

N. B. Several uſeful Horſes for Sale at the ſame Place.

JAMES KINNEAR,

TAKES this method to acquaint the public, and his friends in particular, that he is moved to his new vendue-ſtore, at the corner of Third and Vine-ſtreets, where he purpoſes, on Saturday next, the 24th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to begin the ſale of a large aſſortment of merchandize; alſo 45 pieces of ſail-cloth, houſhold furniture, &c. &c. He ſhall gratefully acknowledge, and give all the ſatisfaction he can, to thoſe that will favour him with their cuſtom.

A ſingle MAN, that is a good Clerk, may hear of a place, by applying at the above ſtore. None but thoſe of a good character, and that can give ſecurity, need apply. ¶

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by ROBERT BELL, in Third-ſtreet, and JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia; alſo by [illegible] GAINE, at New-York, in four volumes octav[illegible]om Dan[illegible], lettered and gilt,

THE [illegible]its now ſuffer[illegible]'s new Hiſtory of Ireland, [illegible]ſtitution, cut off. with a preliminary diſ-
vour of us, as [illegible] Miniſter having[illegible]gdom.
conſtitution to ou[illegible] Court, relat[illegible]mpartiality of this much
than we found it; [illegible] and ſlury of Ireland, hath been
change, which may [illegible]y differe of Europe, and it is now
would be to diſgrace t[illegible] on the[illegible]erica, whoſe attention it
of their blood, purcha[illegible]reaſure, and an uſeful
degenerate poſterity a[illegible] Adn
maintain inviolate. [illegible]the [illegible]eptember 10, 1774.

Reſolved, That at e[illegible] and CIS BAILEY,
when any diviſion ſhall [illegible]ll market,
ſerved ſhall be, to vote by the cou[illegible]; for the year 1775.
a right to ſend Members to Aſſeor[illegible]d moon; the true
[illegible]ented at every ſuch meeting; and ſetting of the
ſun; the riſing[illegible]v[illegible] the ſeveral conew[illegible] moon; the luna-
tions, conjunctions, eclipſes; [illegible]ch[illegible] and ſouthing of the
planets; length of days; judgment of the weather; feſtivals, and other remarkable days; high-water at Philadelphia; tables of intereſt, at 6 and 7 per cent. a table of the value and weight of coins; Quakers yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c. Alſo a number of uſeful and inſtructive eſſays, ſelected from good authors, viz. M. de Buffoon's table of the duration of life: Anecdote of the brave Duke of Argyle, illuſtrated with a fine cut at full length; An effectual ſimple antidote againſt bad huſbands, recommended to the particular notice of thoſe wives, who are yoked with ſuch; Choice obſervations concerning cyder; Cure for the bite of a ſnake; A new method of dying a beautiful crimſon and yellow with poke-berries; Excellent recipes, in phyſic and farriery; Meteorological prognoſticks, or obſervations on the weather; An incomparable method of pickling beef, pork, mutton, &c.---Poetry: On American liberty; A birthday thought; Pope's univerſal prayer; The prayer of a wiſe heathen; On time; On eternity; The art of printing; On love; Epitaph on an infant; On wit; The carter turned logician; Moral precepts; Select aphoriſms, &c. ‖6s.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the 10th of October next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Quaker's Meeting-houſe, containing above 200 acres, upwards of 100 acres cleared, 10 or 12 acres of which are meadow, a ſtone dwelling-houſe and ſpring-houſe, large barn and ſtables, and good work ſhop, a good bearing orchard, which ſeldom fails, a great number of peach and other fruit trees. And alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be expoſed to ſale, cows, young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, plows and harrows, a waggon and gears, caſes of drawers, a clothes preſs, tables, and other houſhold goods, and a variety of kitchen furniture, with ſundry other things, too tedious herein particularly to mention. The conditions, which will be reaſonable, will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by JAMES PARKER. ¶

Marple Townſhip, Cheſter County, Ninth-Month 13, 1774.

RUN away, this morning, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *John Simpſon*, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender, thin faced and ſwarthy complexion, ſhort black hair; had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue cloth coat, the fore parts of his veſt the ſame colour, the back parts white, brown linen breeches, tow trowſers, white ſhirt, Barcelona handkerchief, one ſide of it almoſt red, with coarſe yarn ribbed ſtockings, of a light grey colour, neats leather ſhoes, with odd buckles in them, a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN LLOYD. †

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the County and Borough of CHESTER,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for your favours, ſhewn me theſe two laſt years, in voting me higheſt on the return for the Sheriff's office; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate at the enſuing election, I requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt, for the ſaid office, which favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, and kept in remembrance, by your ſincere friend,

September 19, 1774. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON.

York-town, September 7, 1774.

WHEREAS a certain *Hartman Deutch* is now confined in York goal, for a debt of Nineteen Pounds Fourteen Shillings, beſides coſts, at the ſuit of Frederick Youce, Aſſignee of Frederick Stitinger, Jacob Graver, Gotleib Zeigler, and Nicholas Shaver, and having, by his petition to the Court of Common Pleas, of ſaid county, prayed to be diſcharged from his confinement upon making ſatisfaction by ſervitude, he not having any eſtate to diſcharge the ſame. It was thereupon ordered by the ſaid Court, that the ſaid *Hartman Deutch* do ſerve the ſaid plaintiff, or his aſſigns, for the term of five years, in ſatisfaction of the ſaid debt, unleſs the ſaid debt and coſts are ſatisfied on or before the 12th day of October next, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

¶ FREDERICK YOUCE.

N. B. The ſaid *Hartman Deutch*, at the time of his arreſt and confinement, was a ſoldier in the 60th regiment.

Downing's Town, Cheſter County, Ninth-Month 12, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note or book-debt, are deſired to pay the ſame to JOSHUA BALDWIN, of Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county, who is properly empowered to receive and give diſcharges for the ſame; thoſe who neglect to comply with this, need not expect further notice.

† THOMAS METEER,

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Harford town, in Harford county, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named James Murray, *born in Ireland, ſpeaks on the North country dialect, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 40 years old, ſwarthy complexion, grey hairs, moſtly on the fore part of his head, thick lips; he took a tow ſhirt, and a pair of trowſers, old Engliſh caſtor hat, with two holes in the brim, no ſhoes or ſtockings, but perhaps may have got ſome from ſome perſon. He came from Ireland, in Auguſt* 1773, *with Captain Morriſon, from Newry, and conſigned to Joſeph Carſon, in Philadelphia, ſays he has been a pedlar and flax-dreſſer in the Jerſeys and New-England. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by* HUGH JEFFERY. ¶

N. B. It is thought he will go off by water, therefore, all maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. He took two jackets, one a brown lappelled ratteen, without ſleeves, the other country cloth, of a lightiſh colour, with ſleeves; perhaps he may change his clothes, as it is thought he has more clothes than what are mentioned. September 13, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Leacock townſhip, Lancaſter county, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named John M'Mullen, *aged about 40 years, dark complexion, darkiſh hair, part grey, has a red beard, is a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlightly marked with the ſmall-pox, the little finger on one of his hands has been broke, and therefore ſtands out crooked, he is apt to ſwear by his faith, ſoul or conſcience when poſed with any thing; it is very probable he will change his name, and pretend to be diſabled, and beg; had on, and took with him, an old caſtor hat, tow ſhirts, and trowſers patched on the knees, two lincey jackets, of a rediſh colour, one of them had ſleeves of a lighter colour, old ſtockings and ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

September 13, 1774. ¶ JAMES CRAWFORD.

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES READ,

At ÆTNA, Weſt New-Jerſey,

TWO FORGE NEGROES,

One a good Finer, and the other a good Hammer-man.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 6th day of Auguſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Rieſter's town, Baltimore county, Maryland, a ſervant man, named MARK O'BRION, an Iriſhman, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet high, red hair, freckled face, full eyed, has a ſcar over his left eye, round ſhouldered, ſtoops pretty much as he walks, ſpeaks very bold, and is a great lover of drink; had on, when he went away, an old grey ſurtout coat, claret coloured jacket, with a new piece ſet in the left ſide of the breaſt, and old ſhoes; it is ſuppoſed he might ſteal other clothes, and alter his dreſs. His wife, Mary O'Brion, went away with him, and took ſundry other clothes unkown. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned not to harbour them. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, if taken 20 miles from home, Twenty Shillings; if 40 miles, Forty Shillings; if out of the province, Five Pounds; and if brought home, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† ALEXANDER DAVIS.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Tueſday, the 4th day of October, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

A GENTEEL well finiſhed three-ſtory brick houſe, with a two-ſtory kitchen, a chaiſe-houſe, ſtore-ſtouſe, garden, and lot of ground, on the ſouth ſide of Elm-ſtreet, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 51 feet 9 inches, and in depth 51 feet; it is bounded weſtward by 20 or 25 feet of ground, left out for a ſtreet intended to be opened between this and Jeremiah Warder's lot: The whole is ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 11 Piſtoles and a quarter, being in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Murgatroyd.

Alſo, a two-ſtory brick houſe, and lot of ground, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreet 17 feet, and in depth 150 feet; bounded northward by George Button's tavern, and ſouthward by an alley leading from the ſaid Second-ſtreet into Front-ſtreet, with the privilege of the ſaid alley; the buildings on this lot, which are well finiſhed, extend about 80 feet in depth, ſo that there is yet 70 feet vacant ground in the rear thereof, on which ſtores may be erected, and is in every reſpect a good ſtand for buſineſs, and convenient for a family to live on. The whole might have been lett for 65 or 70l. It is ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 20l. 5s. currency. Any perſon who ſhould incline to view or purchaſe the premiſes before the day of public ſale, may apply to JACOB SHALLUS. §

Lancaſter Goal, September 15, 1774.

COMMITTED to my Cuſtody, on the 5th of July laſt, a certain John Martingall, for Felony, who was diſcharged by the Court, but it ſince appears that a Letter was ſent from a certain Robert Crawford, of Cumberland County, and ſaid Martingall confeſſes to be a Servant to ſaid Crawford; there is likewiſe in Cuſtody a certain John Ford, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 18 Years of Age, black curled Hair, a Mark in his Forehead, and anſwers the Deſcription in John Cunningham's Advertiſement. Their Maſters are deſired to come, pay their Fees and take them away in three Weeks, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged, on paying their Fees, by

¶ GEORGE EBERLY, *Goaler.*

WANTED as a PARTNER,

A GOOD Engliſh or Philadelphia BREWER, that is Maſter of his Buſineſs, and can be well recommended. For further Information apply to the Printers hereof. §

RUN away, in the night of the 9th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merion townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Edward Godfrey, about 22 years of age, ſhort and well ſet, black hair, pale face, hollow eyes, having been but three days out of goal, his hands bliſtered by chopping wood; had on, and took with him, a new homeſpun ſhirt, too long for him in the ſleeves, a pair of trowſers, ſhort green under jacket, a homeſpun cloth coat, without lining, new buckſkin breeches, neither of them made for him, a new fur hat, and new ſhoes, with ſmall ſteel buckles, one larger than the other. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM CLEVER. †

Harford county, Auguſt 15, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *Thomas Painter*, alias *Robert Harvey*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, very ſhort hair, a good deal on the rediſh caſt, it is thought he took a light coloured wig with him, which in all probability he will wear; hath ſore lips, his hands very much freckled, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, his legs are a good deal ſwelled, owing (he ſays) to his being confined on ſhip-board, and is battle-hammed; had on, and took with him, a light-coloured cloth coat, with a velvet cape, much worn, a black cloth jacket, without ſleeves, buckſkin breeches, and coarſe linen ditto, very greaſy, Iriſh linen ſhirt, ozenbrigs ditto, grey ribbed worſted ſtockings, good ſhoes, plated buckles, and a half-worn caſtor hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have, if 5 miles or under from home, Twenty Shillings; if 10 miles, Thirty Shillings; if 20 miles, Forty Shillings; if 30 miles, Fifty Shillings; and if 50 miles, the above reward, paid by ALEXANDER COWAN. §

Lower Merion, Philadelphia county, July 12, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

YESTERDAY abſented from her maſter, a Scotch indented ſervant GIRL, named *Martha M'Loud*, about 18 years of age, a likely well ſet perſon, of a fair complexion, light coloured hair, cut ſhort; had on, when ſhe went away, a round-ear'd cap, croſs-barred charlotte gown, of brown and white colours, intermixed with green and white flowers, a blue worſted ſkirt, two red petticoats, one of which is fine ſerge, a pair of old buckſkin ſhoes, and white worſted ſtockings; ſhe lately lived with a certain Alexander Chiſholm, Inn-keeper, in Burlington, who aſſigned her to George Bartram, Merchant, in Philadelphia, and was by him aſſigned to me, the firſt day of this inſtant. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and delivers her to her maſter, the ſubſcriber, or ſecures her, ſo as ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN ZELL.

N. B. All perſons whatſoever are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 5th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living near Northampton furnace, Baltimore county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant, named DAVID TOOL, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is well made, has grey eyes, ſhort black hair, down look, ruddy complexion, his left thigh has been broke, which occaſions him to walk lame, though ſcarcely perceivable, is an artful fellow, has run away ſeveral times, and been a great diſtance back; he is a noted thief and drunkard. He has been taken up ſince he run away, and made his eſcape (about the 20th of July) near George Myers, on the road to York, and it is now thought he will go towards the Warm Springs, in Virginia. He had with him two white ſhirts, checquered cotton jacket, Ruſſia ſheeting breeches, country thread ſtockings, old country made ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have 30s. if taken 20 miles from home; 40s. if 30 miles; 3l. if 50 miles; 5l. if 100 miles; 7l. 10s. if 150 miles; 10l. if 200 miles; the above reward, [illegible]00 miles; and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

‖ 5*W.* JOHN R. HOLLIDAY.

Talbot County, ſſ. THESE are to certify, that on the 25th day of March, 1774, WILLIAM BENNY brought before me, the ſubſcriber, as a ſtray, a bay MARE colt, between two and three years old, poorly grown, not above 13 hands high, neither docked nor branded, with a ſtar in her forehead, a hanging mane on the right ſide, and the inſide of her hind foot white, which are all the marks that appear about her.

¶ JOHN GIBSON.

WAS LOST, the 25th of July, a black SPANIEL PUPPY, about 4 months old, lately trimmed about the body and legs. Whoever will bring him to the PRINTERS hereof, or give information where he is, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of July laſt, an apprentice LAD, named ROBERT CAMBURN, about 20 years of age; took with him nothing but a ſhirt and trowſers, when he went away. Whoever brings ſaid apprentice home to his ſaid maſter, ſhall receive SIX-PENCE reward, from RICHARD CAYFORD. ¶

THIS is to give notice to the public, that the inhabitants of Hunterdon county, Weſt New-Jerſey, have obtained leave of the General Aſſembly of New-Jerſey to bring in a bill, at their next ſeſſion, to make a law, giving liberty to all perſons to catch fiſh in the river Delaware, by driving the ſame with bruſh ſwabs; and accordingly we, the inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon, intend to bring in a bill for that purpoſe, at their next ſeſſion. § *Auguſt* 6, 1774.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 27th of June laſt paſt, a freſh MILCH COW, ſhe has ſome white at her head and under her belly. The owner may prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ISAAC KOLP. ¶

WILLIAM PERKENS

HATH removed his SHOP to the North-eaſt Corner of South and Water-ſtreets, where he continues to make and ſell all Kinds of BLACKSMITHS WORK, and EDGE TOOLS, as uſual. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, on the 19th of June laſt, a large BAY MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, her near hind foot white, a ſnip on her noſe, ſhe trots and paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 6, 1774. § ROBERT BURR.

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of JOSEPH SMITH, in Moore's-town, on or about the 7th inſtant, a black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 9 years old, has a curled mane, which is cut under the collar, has been newly ſhod before, is in good order, paces and trots, and is thought to have one hind foot white; a reward of Thirty Shillings will be given, and neceſſary charges paid, upon returning the horſe, if ſtrayed, and Four Pounds upon conviction of the thief, if ſtolen.

Auguſt 13, 1774. ¶

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SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2387.

BOSTON, September 8.

At a meeting of 150 *Gentlemen, being Committees from every town and diſtrict in the county of* MIDDLESEX, *and province of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *held at* Concord, *in ſaid county, on the* 30*th and* 31*ſt days of Auguſt* 1774, *to conſult upon meaſures, proper to be taken at the preſent very important day,*

The Hon. JAMES PRESCOT, Eſq; choſen Chairman.

AFTER having read the late act of the Britiſh Parliament, intituled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England," and debated thereon,

Voted, That a Committee be appointed to take into conſideration the ſaid act, and report to this meeting.

Voted, That Mr. *Jonathan Williams Auſtin* of *Chelmſford*, Captain *Thomas Gardner* of *Cambridge*, Dr. *Iſaac Foſter* of *Charleſtown*, Captain *Joſiah Stone* of *Framingham*, Mr. *Richard Deavens* of *Charleſtown*, Dr. *Oliver Preſcot* of *Groton*, *Henry Gardner*, Eſq; of *Stow*, Mr. *William Brown* of *Framingham*, and Mr. *Ebenezer Bridge*, jun. of *Billerica*, be the Committee.

Who reported as follows:

IT is evident to every attentive mind, that this province is in a very dangerous and alarming ſituation. We are obliged to ſay, however painful it may be to us, that the queſtion now is, Whether, by a ſubmiſſion to ſome late acts of the Parliament of Great-Britain, we are contented to be the moſt abject ſlaves, and entail that ſlavery on poſterity after us, or, by a manly, joint and virtuous oppoſition, aſſert and ſupport our freedom.

There is a mode of conduct, which, in our very critical circumſtances, we would wiſh to adopt; a conduct, on the one hand, never tamely ſubmiſſive to tyranny and oppreſſion—on the other, never degenerating into rage, paſſion and confuſion. This is a ſpirit which we revere, as we find it exhibited in former ages, and will command applauſe to lateſt poſterity.

The late acts of Parliament pervade the whole ſyſtem of juriſprudence, by which means, we think, the fountains of juſtice are fatally corrupted. Our defence muſt therefore be immediate, in proportion to the ſuddenneſs of the attack, and vigorous in proportion to the danger.

We muſt NOW exert ourſelves, or all thoſe efforts, which for ten years paſt have brightened the annals of this country, will be totally fruſtrated. LIFE and DEATH, or what is more, FREEDOM and SLAVERY are in a peculiar ſenſe now before us, and the choice and ſucceſs, under God, depend greatly upon ourſelves. We are therefore bound, as ſtruggling not only for ourſelves but future generations, to expreſs our ſentiments in the following reſolves—Sentiments which, we think, are founded in truth and juſtice, and therefore ſentiments we are determined to abide by.

Reſolved, That as true and loyal ſubjects of our gracious Sovereign George III. King of Great-Britain, &c. we by no means intend to withdraw our allegiance from him; but, while permitted the free exerciſe of our natural and charter rights, are reſolved to expend life and treaſure in his ſervice.

Reſolved, That when our Anceſtors emigrated from Great-Britain, charters and ſolemn ſtipulations expreſſed the conditions, and what particular rights they yielded—what each party had to do and perform, and which each of the contracting parties were equally bound by.

Reſolved, That we know of no inſtance in which this province has tranſgreſſed the rules on their part, or any ways forfeited their natural and charter rights to any power on earth.

Reſolved, That the Parliament of Great-Britain have exerciſed a power contrary to the above-mentioned charter, by paſſing acts, which hold up their abſolute ſupremacy over the coloniſts; by another act blocking up the port of Boſton; and by two late acts, the one intituled, An act for better regulating the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the other intituled, An act for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in ſaid province; and by enforcing all theſe iniquitous acts with a large armed force, to dragoon and enſlave us.

Reſolved, That the late act of Parliament, intituled, an act for the better regulating the government of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, expreſſly acknowledges the authority of the charter, granted by their Majeſties King William and Queen Mary to ſaid province; and that the only reaſons, ſuggeſted in the preamble to ſaid act, which is intended to deprive us of the privileges confirmed to us by ſaid charter, are the inexpediency of continuing thoſe privileges, and a charge of their having been forfeited, to which charge the province has had no opportunity of anſwering.

Reſolved, That a debtor may as juſtly refuſe to pay his debts, becauſe it is inexpedient for him, as the Parliament of Great-Britain deprive us of our charter privileges, becauſe it is inexpedient to corrupt adminiſtration for us to enjoy them.

Reſolved, That in all free ſtates there muſt be an equilibrium in the legiſlative body, without which conſtitutional check, they cannot be ſaid to be a free people.

Reſolved, That the late act, which ordains a council to be appointed by his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, from time to time, by warrant under his or their ſignet or ſign manual, and which ordains that the ſaid counceliors ſhall hold their offices reſpectively for and during the pleaſure of his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, effectually alters the conſtitutional equilibrium, renders the council abſolute tools and creatures, and entirely deſtroys the importance of the repreſentative Body.

Reſolved, That no ſtate can long exiſt free and happy, where the courſe of juſtice is obſtructed, and that when trials by juries, which are the grand bulwarks of life and property, are deſtroyed or weakened, a people falls immediately under arbitrary power.

Reſolved, That the late act which gives the governor of this province a power of appointing judges of the ſuperior and inferior courts, commiſſioners of oyer and terminer, the attorney-general, proveſts, marſhals, and juſtices of the peace, and to remove all of them (the judges of the ſuperior court excepted) without conſent of council, entirely ſubverts a free adminiſtration of Juſtice, as the fatal experience of mankind, in all ages, has teſtified, that there is no greater ſpecies of corruption, than when judicial and executive officers depend, for their exiſtence and ſupport, on a power independent of the people.

Reſolved, That by ordaining jurors to be ſummoned by the ſheriff only, which ſheriff is to be appointed by the governor without conſent of council, that ſecurity which reſults from a trial by our peers is rendered altogether precarious, and is not only an evident infraction upon our charter, but a ſubverſion of our common rights as Engliſhmen.

Reſolved, That every people have an abſolute right of meeting together to conſult upon common grievances, and to petition, remonſtrate, and uſe every legal method for their removal.

Reſolved, That the act which prohibits theſe conſtitutional meetings cuts away the ſcaffolding of Engliſh freedom, and reduces us to a moſt abject ſtate of vaſſallage and ſlavery.

Reſolved, That it is our opinion theſe late acts, if quietly ſubmitted to, will annihilate the laſt veſtiges of liberty in this province, and therefore we muſt be juſtified by God and the world, in never ſubmitting to them.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this body, that the preſent act, reſpecting the government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is an *artful*, *deep laid* Plan of oppreſſion and Deſpotiſm, that it requires great ſkill and wiſdom to counteract it. This wiſdom we have endeavoured to collect from the united ſentiments of the country;—And although we are grieved that we are obliged to mention any thing, that may be attended with ſuch very important conſequences, as may now enſue, yet a ſenſe of our duty as men, as freemen, as chriſtian freemen, united in the firmeſt bonds, obliges us to reſolve, that every civil officer now in commiſſion in this province, and acting in conformity to the late act of Parliament, is not an officer agreeable to our charter, therefore unconſtitutional, and ought to be oppoſed in the manner hereafter recommended.

Reſolved, That we will obey all ſuch civil officers, now in commiſſion, whoſe commiſſions were iſſued before the firſt day of July 1774, and ſupport them in the execution of their offices, according to the manner uſual before the late attempt to alter the conſtitution of this province; nay, even although the Governor ſhould attempt to revoke their commiſſions. But that if any of ſaid officers ſhould accept a commiſſion under the preſent plan of arbitrary government, or in any way or manner whatever, aſſiſt the Governor or adminiſtration in the aſſault now making on our rights and liberties, we will conſider them as having forfeited their commiſſions, and yield them no obedience.

Reſolved, That whereas the Hon. Samuel Danforth, and Joſeph Lee, Eſqrs. two of the judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county, have accepted commiſſions under the new act, by being ſworn members of his Majeſty's Council appointed by ſaid act, we therefore look upon them utterly incapable of holding any office whatever. And whereas a Venire, on the late act of Parliament, has iſſued from the court of ſeſſions, ſigned by the clerk, we think they come under a preceding reſolve, of acting in conformity to the new act of Parliament, we therefore reſolve, that a ſubmiſſion to courts thus acting and under theſe diſqualifications, is a ſubmiſſion to the act itſelf, and of conſequence, as we are reſolved never to ſubmit one iota to the act, we will not ſubmit to courts thus conſtituted, and thus acting in conformity to the ſaid act.

Reſolved, That as, in conſequence of the former reſolve, all buſineſs at the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, next to be holden at Concord, muſt ceaſe, to prevent the inconveniencies that may ariſe therefrom, we reſolve that all actions, writs, ſuits, &c. brought to ſaid court, ought to remain in the ſame condition as at preſent (unleſs ſettled by conſent of parties) till we know the reſult of a provincial and continental Congreſs. And we reſolve that no plaintiff in any cauſe, action or writ aforeſaid, ought to enter ſaid action in ſaid court thus declared to be unconſtitutional. And we reſolve, if the court ſhall ſit in defiance to the voice of the county, and default actions, and iſſue executions accordingly, no officer ought to ſerve ſuch proceſs. And we are alſo determined to ſupport all conſtables, jurors and other officers, who, from theſe conſtitutional principles, ſhall refuſe obedience to courts, which we have reſolved are founded on the deſtruction of our Charter.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this body of Delegates, that a provincial congreſs is abſolutely neceſſary, in our preſent unhappy ſituation.

Theſe are ſentiments which we are obliged to expreſs, as theſe acts are intended *immediately* to take place. We muſt *now* either oppoſe them, or tamely give up all we have been ſtruggling for. It is this that has forced us ſo ſoon on theſe important reſolves. However we do it with humble deference to the provincial and continental Congreſs, by whoſe reſolutions we are determined to abide, to whom and the world we chearfully appeal for the uprightneſs of our conduct.

On the whole, theſe are "great and profound queſtions." We are grieved to find ourſelves reduced to the neceſſity of entering into the diſcuſſion of them. But we deprecate a ſtate of ſlavery. Our fathers left a fair inheritance to us, purchaſed by a waſte of blood and treaſure. This we are reſolved to tranſmit equally fair to our children after us. No danger ſhall affright, no difficulties intimidate us. And if in ſupport of our rights we are called to encounter even death, we are yet undaunted, ſenſible that HE can never die too ſoon, who lays down his life in ſupport of the laws and liberties of his country.

Which report being maturely deliberated

Voted, That the ſenſe of the whole body, reſpecting the ſame, be collected by yeas and nays; which being done, there were 146 yeas, and 4 nays.

Voted, That it be recommended to the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in this county, that each appoint one or more Delegates to attend a provincial meeting, to be holden at Concord on the ſecond Tueſday of October next.

Voted, That a fair copy of the proceedings of this meeting be made out, and forwarded to the grand continental Congreſs, and alſo to the town clerk of each town in this county.

Voted, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. JAMES PRESCOT, Eſq; for his faithful ſervices as Chairman.

Voted, That this meeting be diſſolved, and it was accordingly diſſolved.

A true copy,

Atteſt. EBENEZER BRIDGE, clerk.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d day of September inſtant, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Caſper Souder, on Frankford road, near Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties, a certain meſſuage and lot or piece of ground, ſituate and being in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front, on the eaſt ſide of Hanover-ſtreet, 45 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by land of Thomas Lacey and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Glaſcodine, and wife; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1774.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Fourth-day, the 28th inſtant, at ſix o' clock in the evening,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, late of Samuel Neave, deceaſed, including all the back buildings, green-houſe, coach-houſe, ſtable and garden, ſituate at the corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets, being 50 feet front on Second-ſtreet, and 180 feet deep on Spruce-ſtreet, 40 feet whereof at the weſt end widens to the breadth of 80 feet; the whole is encloſed with brick walls. REESE MEREDITH, HUGH ROBERTS, LUKE MORRIS, and JACOB HARMAN, Executors.

N. B. One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid down; one third in 6 months, the other third in one year, with intereſt.

On the day following, at 9 o' clock in the morning, at the above dwelling-houſe, will begin the ſale of the houſhold goods and kitchen furniture.

THE Subſcriber's buſineſs calling him to Ireland, he intends going in the firſt veſſel that ſails from hence for England or Ireland. All perſons indebted to him are requeſted very ſpeedily to pay, and if any perſons have any demands, they are deſired to apply. His dwelling-houſe, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, is to be lett, enquire of

PAUL ISAAC VOTO.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your paſt generous, ſpirited and exemplary Favours, for which I return you my moſt ſincere and hearty Thanks, I again intend to ſtand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, for which End I humbly ſolicit and requeſt the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, which ſhall ever be had in grateful Remembrance, by

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend, and humble Servant,

Auguſt 29, 1774. WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour you conferred upon me laſt year, in placing me firſt upon the return for your Coroner, merits my ſincere and moſt grateful acknowledgments; and as I intend to ſtand a candidate for the ſaid office, at the enſuing election, I earneſtly requeſt the continuance of your votes and intereſt, the favour of which ſhall be ever eſteemed, by

Your reſpectful and obliged Friend,

JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere and hearty thanks, for the conſiderable number of votes you were pleaſed to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the laſt election, which particularly encourages me to offer myſelf a candidate for the aforeſaid office: I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which if you are pleaſed to confer, the kindneſs ſhall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your ſincere friend, and humble ſervant,

‖ 4w. BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

Cheſter, September 12, 1774.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other the ELECTORS, for the Borough and County of CHESTER,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my acknowledgments for the favours done, in voting me on the return for Sheriffs at the two preceding elections, and now once more earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt for my continuance in ſaid office, at the enſuing election; which favour, if granted, ſhall, with ſincere gratitude, be acknowledged and remembered by, Your [illegible] friend,

HENRY King,

To the FREEHOLDER[illegible] of the Co[illegible]

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my [illegible] beſpeak you fair, [illegible] the Saſhewn me the three ſeve[illegible] you in Rebellion's Snare, [illegible] boats, the Return as Sheriff for [illegible] looſe the Dogs of War." [illegible]e tranſ- to ſtand a Candidate fo[illegible]ecious Titles claim, [illegible]-Town your Votes and Intereſt [illegible]DNEY's reverend Name; again to that Office, [illegible]*lar Vengeance* on *his* Head, will be GENTLEME[illegible]s equal Path would tread. purchaſers. *Reading, Sept.* [illegible]nant Ghoſt of Addiſon,

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To the FREE[illegible]r, with Form and Garb his [illegible]nded; and [illegible] [illegible]ſent Age 'gainſt civil Ha[illegible]ttended to.

GENTLEMEN, [illegible]nts ſtraight are u[illegible]

I RETURN you [illegible] moſt hearty Thanks for your late Favours at the laſt Election, and being encouraged by many reſpectable Inhabitants of the ſaid County, I again offer myſelf as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing Election, and requeſt the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, which will be thankfully acknowledged by, GENTLEMEN, your moſt obliged and very humble Servant, DANIEL LEVAN, jun. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, for the County and Borough of CHESTER,

WHEREAS I have been elected one of your Repreſentatives for ſome years paſt, I deſire that you will pleaſe to chooſe another in my Place, at the enſuing Election, and, in ſo doing, you will oblige, your aſſured Friend,

Eighth-Month 26, 1774. ‖ JOHN MINSHALL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 20th of June, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named ANN CARSON, about 25 years old, middle ſize, chunky made, ſwarthy complexion, the backs of her hands much ſwelled, ſuppoſed to be with child, pale ſmooth face, brown hair; had on a ſprigged ſhort calicoe gown, black calimancoe ſkirt, an under petticoat, with a calicoe border. It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone to a certain John Heron, who lives in Donegall townſhip, Lancaſter county, as ſhe was ſeen going that road, and ſaid Heron came in the ſhip Proſperity, Captain M'Culloch, from Belfaſt, with ſaid ſervant, laſt May. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and lodges her in goal, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home to EDWARD HANLON, in Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

PARCHMENT,

Which, by thoſe who have tried it, is eſteemed ſuperior to moſt imported from England,

MADE and SOLD, at reaſonable Rates, by

ROBERT WOOD,

In Fifth ſtreet, a little below Walnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

SOLD ALSO BY

JOHN DUNLAP, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and by ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington.

THE Demand for this Parchment being much increaſed of late, hath encouraged ſaid WOOD to extend his Works, ſo that he now expects to be able to ſupply his Cuſtomers in a Manner more ſatisfactory than heretofore, without fear of a Diſappointment. ††† He hath for Sale a Quantity of Wool, amongſt which is a Parcel ſuitable for Hatters. ¶

Maryland and *New-Caſtle* RAGGED MONEY EXCHANGED, at a very moderate Allowance, by THOMAS HARRIS, at his Store, in Water-ſtreet, a few Doors below the Drawbridge. ¶

To be LETT, or SOLD,

And may be entered upon the 1st of November,

A THREE ſtory BRICK MESSUAGE, well built and in good order, with the LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, containing in breadth 16 feet 5 inches, be the ſame more or leſs, and in depth 50 feet; bounded to the weſtward by a three feet alley, of which it has the free uſe and privilege, leading into Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite a pump of excellent water. It is now in the tenure of James Roſe, Shopkeeper. From its neighbourhood to ſeveral noted Inns, in the moſt frequented ſtreet to the market, it muſt prove a very advantageous ſtand for that or any other public buſineſs. The lot is *clear of groundrent*, and *the houſe inſured*. For terms, enquire of

ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, in Arch-ſtreet.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to his friends and cuſtomers for their paſt favours, and begs leave to acquaint them, he is removed from his late dwelling-houſe, in Market-ſtreet, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Irwin, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and three doors above Black-horſe-alley; he has juſt imported, and has now opened and exhibited in a convenient room, where all gentlemen and ladies, who delight in the fine arts, and in the copyiſts of nature, are invited to regale themſelves at this new exhibition;---in this collection, among many others, are the following---The cartoons, after Raphael, beautifully painted; the four ſeaſons, after Roſalba, beautifully painted; peace and plenty, finely coloured, and beautifully ornamented; elegant pieces, in green and gold frames, viz. Lady Huntingdon; Flora; the letter-woman; the oyſter-woman; the bathing beauty; Miſs Yates, in the character of Electra; the lady's maid ſoaping linen; Abraham and Hagar; Joſeph and Potiphar's wife; Samſon in diſtreſs, &c. &c. Hieroglyphicks of a chriſtian; hieroglyphicks of a natural man, and the tree of life; the Rev. Mr. William Romaine, James Hervey, David Jennings, Philip Dodderidge, George Whitefield, Andrew Kinſman, Thomas Jones, John Bunyan, John Weſtley, Richard de Courcey, Torial Foſs, John Edwards, Martin Madan, and a great many other divines; landſcapes, views of capital cities, ſcripture pieces, ſea pieces, ſporting pieces, hunting ſcenes, fancy pieces, &c. &c. the paſſions of the ſoul, as they are expreſſed in the human countenance, by Le Brun; with a variety of the moſt elegant engravings and metzotintoes, by the greateſt artiſts in Rome and London; general atlas, containing 36 new maps, by Palairet, and others, in one large book; a great variety of drawing-books, beſt water colours, camel-hair pencils, Indian ink and crayons; a very elegant collection of copper-plate copy-books, from the earlieſt attempts, to the compleating of the moſt accompliſhed penman; likewiſe geographical playing-cards, and playing-cards of ancient hiſtory, lately invented for the inſtructive entertainment of young gentlemen and ladies, by an eminent clergyman in London. Alſo a neat aſſortment of jewellery and other goods, viz. Cutteau de chaſes, Morocco ſword-belts, with and without ſwivels; a good aſſortment of canes, with and without ſwords; walking-ſticks and rattans; ladies and gentlemens pocket-books; ladies ear-rings, ſet round with marquiſates, with and without drops; necklaces, of various ſorts; gold ear-rings, with and without drops; gold and metal lockets; a variety of gold and garnet hoop-rings, gold ſeals, plain gold rings, ſilver and gold ſword knots, ſilk purſes; a variety of ſilver and metal ſeals; a variety of ſleeve-buttons; the celebrated jubilee knives and forks; table and carving knives and forks, in caſes; the beſt London pen-knives; fine ſetts of neweſt faſhioned gilt and paſte buckles; ladies Pinchbeck gilt ſhoe buckles; ditto ſtone toothpick-caſes; ſilver plated ſpurs, with and without ſwan necks; cork-ſcrews; decanter corks; a neat aſſortment of ſnuff-boxes, nail-nippers, boot-ſtraps, gloves; a variety of ink caſes and ſtands, of the neateſt faſhion; ſcales and dividers, for ſeamen; tooth-bruſhes, japanned tea waiters and ſugar tongs; japanned and plated tea urns; ſteel and gilt watch chains; a variety of ſtock and knee ſtone and paſte buckles, cane-ſtrings, waſh-balls, ſhoe-blacking cakes; a good aſſortment of cards of trinkets, ſeals, and watch-keys, for watch-makers, whichlows; a good aſſortment of ſilver and gilt wo[illegible] be to diſ[illegible]good; b[illegible]ck-lead pencils; ſhoe and knee [illegible]er, leather, and toothen-egg of their blood, purcha[illegible]ame-bags; horſe and pocket-degenerate poſterity a[illegible] razor and razor-caſes; playing maintain inviolate. cards, cribbage boards, back-

Reſolved, That at e[illegible]ards and ſervers, a travelling when any diviſion ſhall [illegible] tooth-pick caſes, ſet and ſerved ſhall be, to vote by the [illegible]ſeſhell combs, in caſes; a right to ſend Members to A[illegible] inſtant; tortoiſeſhell ſun; the ri[illegible]s of the ſeveral conew[illegible] dice and dice-boxes, tions, conjunctions, eclipſes; [illegible] ch[illegible] fiddle-ſtrings, juſt planets; length of days; judgment of the [illegible] for almoſt every and other remarkable days; high-water at Ph[illegible] plain and gilt, of of intereſt, at 6 and 7 per cent. a table of th[illegible] with or without ivory handles; hive[illegible]ly meetings; fairs, c[illegible] for marking linen or books; card racks; black [illegible]ive eſ[illegible] mourning buckles, London made German flutes, ſealing-wax and wafers, black and red ink-powder, ſilk patterns for waiſtcoats; a variety of ſilk ſtockings, black white and mixed colours; cotton, thread, and worſted ditto; damaſks, ſaggathies, poplins, crapes, hatbands and black gloves, ſtriped ſtuffs, calimancoes, calicoes, dorſettees, ſilk and other handkerchiefs, ſilver ſhoe and knee buckles, London made plated ſhoe buckles, &c. &c. Keyſer's pills, freſh and genuine as any in America; Stoughton's bitters, &c. with a great many other articles, too numerous to mention.

N. B. Hyſon TEA, French INDIGO, and STARCH.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, laſt Sunday night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, a Dutch ſervant man, named JOHN MOYERS, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has dark hair and eyes; had on, when he went away, an old blue coat, flannel ſhirt, ſwanſkin trowſers, ſhoes almoſt new, tied with ſtrings, an old felt hat, an old grey cloth jacket, with ſleeves, and a ſtriped lincey waiſtcoat; he pretends to underſtand blowing of rocks, and took tools with him for that uſe; he is very fond of ſtrong liquor, and very talkative when in drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, if within 20 miles of home, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, and if above 20 miles the above reward, and in either caſe reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH DEAN. *Auguſt* 30, 1774. ¶

CAME to the place of JACOB ESHLEMAN, near Straſburgh village, in Lancaſter county, the 18th day of May laſt, a BAY MARE, about 12 or 13 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, with a ſtar on her forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder with L. D. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay reaſonable charges, and take her away. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, living in the Borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, on Sunday, the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named CHARLES WALL, by trade a Tanner, about 5 feet 4 inches high, about 19 years old, is a ſtrong well ſet artful fellow, with remarkable thick ankles, has lightiſh brown hair, lately cut, a ſcar under his chin, pretty ſubtle, but not talkative unleſs when in liquor; he can read a little, but not write; had on and took with him, when he went away, a Turkey ſtriped jacket, with ſleeves, and an under jacket of white coating, lined with flannel, one fine ſhirt, a pair of ſtriped blue and white trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes, with yellow metal buckles in them, a half worn caſtor hat, bound round with black ribbon, and one round the crown for a band, and a ſtriped blue and white ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and if brought home, the above reward of Five Pounds, paid by ¶ CHARLES WHITELOCK.

BENJAMIN JANUARY

RETURNS his moſt grateful acknowledgments to all thoſe, whoſe favours he has hitherto happily experienced ſince his commencement in buſineſs, and hopes a further continuance of them, as he ſhall be particularly attentive to merit their eſteem. He continues to carry on the Book-binding Buſineſs, at his ſhop, below the Drawbridge, and next door to Mr. JOHN MEASE's, where merchants, ſhopkeepers, and others, may be ſupplied with all ſorts of acount-books, made and ruled to any pattern, at the loweſt rates; he likewiſe has for ſale the following Books, viz. Quarto and ſchool bibles, Dyche and Bailey's dictionaries, Wingate and Hill's arithmetic, Stone and Cunn's euclid, Mair's book-keeping, Wilſon and Love's ſurveying, Peregrine Pickle, 4 vols. Roderick Random, 2 vols. Hale's contemplations, 2 vols. Arabian night's entertainment, 4 vols. Modern travels, 3 vols. Telemachus, 2 vols. Ladies miſcellany, 2 vols. Don Quixote, 4 vols. Tatler, 5 vols. Guardian, 2 vols. Rowe's works, 4 vols. Hervey's meditations, 2 vols. Humphry Clinker, 3 vols. Joſephus's works, 2 vols. Frowde's adventures, Young's night thoughts, Fordyce's ſermons, Thomſon's ſeaſons; likewiſe folio and quarto poſt paper, fools cap and pott ditto, ſealing wax, wafers, quills, ink-powder, ſlate pencils, Gunter's ſcales, pewter ink-ſtands, &c.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon immediately,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE of the late Stephen Carmick, deceaſed, together with the wharff and ſtores thereunto belonging, ſituate in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet; it is a well finiſhed convenient houſe.

Likewiſe to be lett, and may be entered upon in March next, a ſmall plantation, containing upwards of five acres of land, with a dwelling-houſe, ſtables, and other improvements erected thereon; the land is well improved, a great part being under clover, with an excellent orchard and garden, lying on the Moyamenſing road, adjoining the place lately belonging to Adam Weaver, about a mile from the city. Any perſon inclinable to rent either of the above deſcribed premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to ANNA CARMICK, JOSEPH SWIFT, } Execut.

EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Fairfax county, Virginia, the 22d of July laſt, at night, JOHN SMITH, an Engliſh convict, of the occupation of a Sailor and Butcher, about 25 years of age, about 6 feet high, raw boned, brown complexion, black hair and black beard, thin faced, marked with the ſmall-pox, ſtoops as he walks, has a ſore on his leg, and a ſcar on the inſide of his wriſt, adjoining his hand, occaſioned by a cut, fond of liquor, and is very talkative concerning his different voyages; had on, and took with him, brown ſhirts and trowſers, old blue ſailor's jacket, ſhoes and ſtockings about half worn. Four Dollars for the firſt 25 miles, and ſo in proportion, including what the law allows, provided he is ſecured in any goal, ſo that I get him, and reaſonable charges, if brought home. THOMAZIN ELLZEY.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE Wench, and a Male Child, 14 Months old. She is ſold for no Fault, but Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pequea, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named in his indenture *John Leiſter*, but it is ſuppoſed his proper name is *John Woods*; has a counterfeit paſs, ſigned with the Mayor's name of Philadelphia, wherein he calls himſelf *Robert Maxall*; he is about 5 feet 4 inches high, well ſet, about 32 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, black hair, cut ſhort, has his great toe-nail lately broke off on the right foot; had on a green coat and jacket, almoſt new, dirty coarſe ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, with ſteel buckles, good hat, with a ſmall brim; he has been in the country before, and was an oſtler in Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

September 5, 1774. WILLIAM WILSON. ¶

NOW in the Goal of the City of Philadelphia, the following runaway ſervants, viz. *Cornelius Larey*, belonging to James Thomas, in the townſhip of Uwchland, Cheſter county. *Michael Buckly*, with an iron collar round his neck. *James Williams*, belonging to Patrick Kelly, Pequea. *John Welch*, belonging to James Welch, Kent county. Their maſters are deſired to come and pay the charges, and take them away, in three weeks, otherwiſe they will be diſpoſed of. ¶

September 5, 1774. PETER ROBINSON, Goaler.

TO all perſons intereſted in the lands formerly taken up for *John Hootton*, or the lands taken up by *Thomas Hilborn*, in right of ſaid *Hootton*, by virtue of a twelfth part of a propriety in Weſt-Jerſey, formerly granted to ſaid *Hootton* by *Anna Saltar*, or the perſons intereſted in the lands taken up by *William Biddle*, in right of one fixth part of a propriety in ſaid Weſt-Jerſey, ſold to ſaid *Biddle* by the Executors of ſaid *Anna Saltar*; theſe are to inform them, that the ſaid ſhare of propriety was granted to *Henry Saltar*, former huſband to the ſaid *Anna*, who died inteſtate, and that the heir at law of the ſaid *Henry* is now ready to confirm their titles, on moderate terms, if application is made by the tenth of October next, otherwiſe the ſaid heir will apply to the Council of Proprietors, for a warrant to reſurvey the lands taken up on the ſaid ſhare, whereby the perſons in poſſeſſion may be put to the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſtanding a ſuit at law. Application may be made to the Clerk of the Council of Proprietors, who can inform where the heir (or the perſon repreſenting him) may be found.

September 3, 1774. ¶

ANY MERCHANT, who is willing to enter into partnerſhip for any time or term of years, by applying to JOHN REA, Schoolmaſter, in Front-ſtreet, between Catherine and Queen-ſtreets, may be informed of a certain perſon, in Philadelphia county, who has a very grand proſpect, if furniſhed with a good aſſortment of merchandize, on good terms, to carry on buſineſs in a very extenſive manner, and to the greateſt advantage. N. B. Security will be given, if required, for the faithful diſcharge of his truſt.

Alſo a LAD, who underſtands both the Engliſh and Dutch languages, wants employ. Enquire as above. ¶

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber, a native of Cheſter county, manufactures Black-lead Melting-pots, in which he has had many years experience, and has now brought the art into ſuch perfection, that the principal braſs-founders in Philadelphia have ſigned a certificate, giving them a character equal to any made in Germany, or elſewhere. If he meets with encouragement, he will engage to ſupply the whole continent, and ſell them as cheap as any that are imported, if ſold at the uſual profit. He hopes to meet with proper encouragement in this uſeful branch of American manufacture, which will be ſaving a conſiderable ſum that is now paid to foreigners for that article.

JOHN STEPHEN.

N. B. The POTS are ſold by DANIEL OFFLEY, Anchorſmith, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, and DAVID HALL, Goldſmith, in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

TO BE SOLD.

THE Indentures of a Servant BOY, who has 5 Years to ſerve; he is capable of doing almoſt any Kind of Work at the Sail-making Buſineſs. Apply to the Printers. ¶

THE potent Enemies of AMERICA laid open: Being ſome Account of the baneful Effects attending the Uſe of DISTILLED SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, and the SLAVERY of the NEGROES. To be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, JOHN DUNLAP, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK.

Wilmington, Ninth-Month 10, 1774.

THIS is to give notice, that a majority of the owners of Dwer-creek Marſh intend to apply to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly for the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, on Third-day, the 25th of the Tenth-Month next, in order to obtain a law for ſupporting the banks, dams and ſluices of the ſaid Marſh, and for the better managing thereof; at which time and place thoſe who have any objections thereto are deſired to attend.

Signed per order by JOHN STAPLER,
5 *w.* JOHN LEA.

Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, September 12, 1774.

THE ſeveral owners and poſſeſſors of the Marſh, commonly called Cherry Iſland Marſh, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, are hereby deſired to take notice, that we the ſubſcribers, together with ſundry other owners of ſaid Marſh, do intend to apply to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly for the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, on Monday, the 24th day of October next, at the town of New-Caſtle, for an amendment to the ſupplement to an act, intituled, *An act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of ſaid Marſh to keep the dams, banks and ſluices, in good repair, &c.* at which time and place thoſe who have any objections are deſired to attend, and ſhew their objections, if any they may have, to the application.

GEORGE EVANS,
JOHN LEA.

Falls of Patowmack, in Virginia, Auguſt 22, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber being juſt arrived from Great-Britain, with a number of engineers and artificers, in order to remove the obſtructions to the navigation of Patowmack river, at and above the Lower Falls, and thinking himſelf fully qualified for ſuch an undertaking, agreeable to his propoſals before his embarkation for Europe, he is deſirous to have a meeting of his principal ſubſcribers and others, intereſted in this neceſſary work; and conſidering it moſt convenient to all concerned to have the ſame at George Town in Maryland, he propoſes that he ſhall be there on Monday the 26th of September, at which time and place he will certainly attend, and be ready to lay before them an accurate plan and eſtimate of the expence. Alſo an act of the Virginia Aſſembly, and likewiſe a ſubſcription from ſome of the principal proprietors, &c. of the province of Vandalia, now reſiding in England, for the farther encouragement of the propoſed undertaking.

JOHN BALLENDINE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a Scotch SERVANT GIRL; ſhe has near four Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, five Iriſh ſervant men, viz. *Thomas Black*, a convict, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, a black complexion, has long black hair, tied behind, a round viſage, black eyed man; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, a red ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, a long coat, above half worn, of a mixed blue and white colour, and a felt hat. *Lawrence Reddy*, about the ſame ſtature, with black curled hair, has very weak eyes, looks red, a Baker by trade; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, went away barefooted, has on, or with him, a very good ſuit of pale blue broadcloth clothes, and a felt hat. *Daniel Purſel*, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a Worſted-comber by trade, a ſtraight proper made man, of a red complexion, thin brown hair, light eyes; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, a flannel jacket, and old brown coat, the ſkirts docked, and a ſmall felt hat. *John Smith*, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a ſpare thin faced fellow, pock-broken, ſquints very much, has dark hair, which hangs looſe; had on, when he went away, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, a bearſkin jacket, and a felt hat. *Henry Shaw*, a Shoemaker by trade, a lad of a yellow complexion, brown hair, light eyes; had on, when he went away, an ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, and a horſe-lock on each of his legs. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward; if 50 miles from home, Five Pounds; if 100 miles, Ten Pounds; if 150 miles, Fifteen Pounds; and if brought home reaſonable charges paid, if delivered at Philip Noland's Ferry, in Lougan county, Virginia. § RICHARD OSBURN.

Northampton quarter, Baltimore county, July 26, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, two convict ſervant men, viz. *Robert Hardey*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 9 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, fair hair, ſlim made, he has a ſcar on the left ſide of his upper lip, and one on the joint of his left wriſt, has haſel eyes, and ſquints, and is ſubject to fits; he is a farmer; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, old white thickſet coat, much torn in the ſleeves, red jacket, a pair of crocus and a pair of old ozenbrigs trowſers, old yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and an old felt hat. *James Lambert*, an Engliſhman, 5 feet 6 inches high, round viſage, fair complexion, black hair, he has a philm or ſpeck in his right eye, which makes him blind of that eye, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, he is thick and well ſet, 31 years of age, and is a farmer or baker; had on, and took with him, an ozenbrigs ſhirt, a cotton jacket, crocus trowſers, a pair of old black yarn ſtockings, country made ſhoes, and old hat; they took two match-coat blankets, one of them ſtriped with red and the other with blue. Whoever takes up and brings home the ſaid ſervants, if 60 miles from home, 4l. for each; if 80 miles from home, 5l. for each; if 100 miles, 6l. for each; if 120 miles from home, 7l. for each; if 150 miles from home, 9l. for each; if 200 miles from home, 11l. for each; if 250 miles from home, 13l. for each; if 300 miles from home, 15l. for each; and if 350 miles from home, the above reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. They talk the Weſt of England dialect. It is poſſible they may have a forged paſs. § 5 *W.*

Philadelphia county, Kingſeſs, Auguſt 17, 1774.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, a Dutch ſervant lad, named Caſpar Fince, 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, has ſhort reddiſh curled hair, ſmall blue eyes, has at times a caſt with his eyes, a freckled face. Had on, an old felt hat, a white red ſpotted handkerchief, an old white ſwanſkin jacket (mended before) with white metal buttons, homeſpun ſhirt, tow trowſers, and old ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* ¶ JOSEPH PEMBERTON, Grazier.

THIS is to give NOTICE to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HARE, late of Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, deceaſed, by bonds, notes, or book debts, to pay and diſcharge their reſpective balances, by the 26th or 27th day of September next, otherwiſe they will be put in an attorney's hands immediately after the ſaid time; and all that have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to attend at the houſe of the deceaſed, in Lampeter aforeſaid, on the days above-mentioned, and bring in their accounts, that the ſame may be adjuſted by us, *Veronica Hare*, Executrix; *Benjamin Graff*, *John Brachbill*, and *Chriſtian Hare*, Executors. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, about 12 miles from Baltimore-town, about the 7th of June, 1773, A ſalt water NEGROE man, named SOLOMON, aged about 22 years, he has been in the country about three years, and talks pretty good Engliſh for the time, is of a middle ſize, a little upon the yellowiſh caſt; it is needleſs to ſay any thing about his clothes, as he has been gone ſo long. He was, in July laſt, in New-Caſtle, ſuppoſed to be in the poſſeſſion of Robert Bail, and had changed his name to *George*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroe man, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by THOMAS COCKEY.

Auguſt 10, 1774. § 8 *W.*

September 28, 1774. NUMB. 2388.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BY THE HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Eſquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in Purſuance of certain Articles of Agreement, made the tenth Day of May, Anno Domini 1732, between the Right Honourable Charles, Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of the Province of Maryland, and the Honourable the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware; and of the Decree of the Lord High Chancellor of England, bearing Date the 15th Day of March, Anno Domini 1750, for the ſpecific Performance and Execution of the ſaid Articles; and alſo in Purſuance of certain other Articles of Agreement, made the 4th Day of July, Anno Domini 1760, between the Right Honourable Frederick, Lord Baltimore, Son and Heir of the ſaid Charles, Lord Baltimore, and the Honourable the Proprietaries of the ſaid Province and Counties; and of one other Decree of the Lord High Chancellor of England, bearing Date the 6th Day of March, 1762, for the ſpecific Performance of the ſaid laſt mentioned Articles, the ſeveral Lines mentioned and deſcribed in the ſaid Articles, and thereby finally agreed upon and ſettled, by the ſaid Parties, to be and for ever remain the Boundaries and Diviſion Lines between the ſaid Provinces and Counties, have been run by Commiſſioners, for that Purpoſe appointed and authorized by the ſaid reſpective Proprietors, and marked out in exact Conformity to the ſaid Articles, with viſible Stones, Pillars, and other Land-marks, as by the ſaid Articles and Decrees, and the Return of the ſaid Commiſſioners under their Hands and Seals, and an exact Plan or Map of the Lines ſo as aforeſaid by them run and marked, may at large appear: AND WHEREAS, in the Year 1767 a joint Petition was preferred to his preſent moſt gracious Majeſty, by the ſaid Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and the Proprietaries of the ſaid Province and Counties, reciting the above-mentioned Articles and Decrees, and ſetting forth that their Commiſſioners were then proceeding in the Work; that they the ſaid Proprietors were deſirous, as much as in them lay, to quiet the Minds of all his Majeſty's Subjects inhabiting in the lately diſputed Parts of the ſaid Provinces and Three Lower Counties, and to promote the Peace and Welfare of thoſe Parts; and in order to give a further Teſtimony of their firm Agreement, and that a final End and Period had been put to all their Conteſts and Litigations by the ſaid Agreement of 1760, they, by their ſaid Petition, moſt humbly prayed His Majeſty, that He would be moſt graciouſly pleaſed to give His Royal Allowance, Ratification and Confirmation, of the ſeveral and reſpective Articles of Agreement, and enrolled Decrees above-mentioned, and every Article, Clauſe, Matter and Thing in them, and each of them, contained, and that the ſame might be for ever eſtabliſhed between them. WHEREUPON His Majeſty, by his Order in Council, dated the Eleventh Day of *January* 1769, was pleaſed to ſignify His Royal Approbation of the ſaid Agreements and Proceedings, mentioned in the Petition of the ſaid Proprietaries. WHEREOF, as well the Proprietaries of the ſaid Provinces, as all others whom it might concern, were ordered to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly, as by the ſaid Petition and Royal Order may more at large appear. I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, by the Advice of the Council, to iſſue this my Proclamation, to publiſh and make known all and ſingular the Premiſes to all whom it may concern, hereby requiring all Perſons, dwelling and reſiding to the Northward and Eaſtward of the Lines and Boundaries ſo as aforeſaid run and marked, under the aforeſaid Articles and Decrees, between the Province of *Maryland* and the Counties aforeſaid, and to the Northward of the ſaid Lines and Boundaries, as aforeſaid run and marked between the Provinces of *Maryland* and *Pennſylvania*, as far to the Weſtward as the Province of *Maryland* extends, to yield Obedience to the Laws of the ſaid Province and Counties, and govern themſelves according thereto. AND I DO alſo require all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers of Juſtice, appointed, or to be appointed, in the ſaid Province and Counties, to put in Execution the reſpective Laws thereof, againſt all Offenders within the Lines and Limits aforeſaid, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province of Pennſylvania *at* Philadelphia, *the Fifteenth Day of* September, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the Fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of* Great-Britain, France *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth.*

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, *junior, Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

N. B. The Land-Office is not yet open, for taking up vacant Lands in the Lower Counties, or receiving Applications for the ſame. Whenever it is thought proper to open the Office for that Purpoſe, public Notice thereof will be given.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior,
In Front-ſtreet *(Price Four-pence)*

THE *ſingular* and *diverting Behaviour* of Doctor MARRIOT, his Majeſty's Advocate General, who was examined concerning the Religion and Laws of Quebec; and found Means, from his incomparable *Wit* and *Subtilty*, to defeat the Purpoſes, for which he was brought to the *Bar* of *Parliament*, on the 3d of June, 1774.

[With the Examination of Baron *Meſſeres*, and Mr. *Hey*, the preſent Chief Juſtice of that Province. *(Price Two-pence.)*

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, *on the 18th of September inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named* James Swainey, *about 24 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, with long black hair, tied; had on a new ſuit of grey coloured coating, a jacket of home made* Wilton, *half-worn, with buttons on the left ſide, like Eleven-penny* bitts, *ſtriped linen ſhirt, black worſted ribbed ſtockings, new ſhoes.--- He came in the ſhip Hill, Captain Marſhall, from Londonderry, and was landed at New-Caſtle. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

¶ ROBERT KIRKWOOD.

To the New Inquiſitors General *of mens ſentiments, under the fictitious and ſpecious names of* Pacificus, Loyal Subject, Sydney, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR *command* being of ſuch a peremptory nature, when you ſay, "give us your anſwers to theſe queries with plainneſs and ſincerity, then we ſhall be at no loſs to determine, whether your publication proceeded from the weakneſs of your head, or the wickedneſs of your heart," it induces me, before I give you any anſwer, to aſk you in *plainneſs*, Who are you, that ſpeak in this high ſtrain? Who made you my examiners? Are you legally authorized to make *inquiſition* into my ſentiments? When I know this, I may then probably chuſe to give you a ſuitable anſwer; then peradventure the public may receive ſome ecclairciſement reſpecting the infringement of the liberty of the preſs, lately complained of in this city; that we may no longer be ignorant from what quarter ariſe theſe late *menaces* and *threats*, denouncing "the weight of popular vengeance" to the King's peaceable ſubjects, and ſuch as diſſuade from violent meaſures. I might without taking further notice of the *coarſeneſs* of your language, and the *arbitrarineſs* of the authority you claim to know my views and ſentiments, juſtly demand of you, to ſhew your *commiſſion* for *licencing* my publications. —Am I obligated to publiſh nothing without your leave, nor expreſs any thing but what quadrates with your judgment? Muſt I aſk you what rebellion is, and never ſay any thing reſpecting it, but when you pleaſe? Is it improper to ſhew its dreadful conſequences to the people till after it is commenced, as you *wiſely* inſinuate? Do not you know, who pretend to know ſo much, "that it is too late, after the ſteed is ſtolen, to ſhut the gate"? May I not think, without your permiſſion, that rebellion is a moſt pernicious thing, and that without either vindicating or condemning every meaſure of Adminiſtration? Is it impoſſible for me to ſuppoſe the Miniſtry may be very wrong, and yet have done nothing to warrant ſuch a deſperate and pernicious undertaking as rebellion?—Was I permitted the choice of my own thoughts, and had I free liberty either to keep them ſilent, or to expreſs them, when, where, and in ſuch decent manner as I think proper, without being peremptorily *commanded* not to do the one, and *menaced* with "the weight of popular vengeance," for doing the other, I might probably anſwer you, that my ſentiments are the ſame with Mr. Addiſon's on rebellion in general, and that I republiſhed this as precautionary to the people, that they might duly conſider the conſequences before it is too late; leſt any of them ſhould be ſeduced to attempt their own ruin by ſuch inflammatory, if not worſe, publications, as declare, "it is very lawful for the people to act againſt the Governor, whenever his conduct tends to diſtreſs them"? or leſt they ſhould be deluded by the artifices of ſuch as expreſly tell them, "It is ſcarcely credible that the community would revolt from that power, which they knew to be exerted for their good; or that they would withdraw their allegiance from the Governor, who exerciſed the authority with which they had inveſted him, purely for their ſervice;" which every child in hiſtory is able to refute; and the reverſe of which you might have ſeen in the inſtance of Cataline before you, if you were not blind: * and many, that remember the two laſt unnatural rebellions in Great-Britain, are able to tell you the contrary. Were I, from the nature of your *Hudibraſtical* poſitions, diſpoſed properly to treat ſuch (I would charitably hope only) abſurd notions as you have advanced, I might create more work for the ſcurrilous ſcribblers of the times, without even attempting to make ſuch a very *judicious* application of Addiſon's obſervations as you have laid before the public by way of queries, as your act and deed! Beſides, I think it very improper (had I leiſure and ability) to explain to you the propriety or non-propriety of every meaſure that is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned the diſturbances in America, which you ſeem to demand; which indiſputably would be as ridiculous in me to attempt, as it is abſurd in you to demand it, who pretend, and would appear, to know every thing already reſpecting them, and to have ſupreme power in your hands to direct, command and ſuppreſs.

But why do I ſpend words on your abſurdities? It is Addiſon, who is not allowed to ſpeak; I was totally ſilent: 'Tis not fit that Addiſon ſhould be heard in theſe times of boaſted liberty; Tranquillus ſaid nothing; yet when Addiſon undertakes to ſpeak for him, the malice of theſe *New Inquiſitors General* appears bent againſt Tranquillus: So that when he is ſilent, they peremptorily *command* him to ſpeak, and when he ſpeaks, they threaten him with "*the weight of popular vengeance*" for ſo doing.—But it is an old ſaying, and true, "touch a galled horſe, and he will wince;" Addiſon no ſooner attempts to diſcourſe on the nature and conſequences of rebellion in general, in the mildeſt language, and without any application being made, than you immediately begin to cry out, and roar aloud above all others; as if you and your cauſe were moſt eſſentially affected: Addiſon's words were like *Ithuriel*'s ſpear; "*up ſtarts* the *griſly* fiend!"—Gentlemen, I am ſorry for you, that you ſhould be the firſt thus to diſtinguiſh yourſelves as the proper objects of theſe obſervations on rebellion; I was in great hopes, nay, I really expected, there were no perſons in Pennſylvania, to whom they were juſtly applicable, before your publications appeared! they being only intended as a caution; for what has been, may be again in future time; but ſeeing it is ſo, that Addiſon's general obſervations appear ſo much to affect you and your ſituation, I ſincerely pity you; and would beg leave to adviſe you, before you go any further, "*duly to conſider what you are about*," and no longer attempt to miſlead the public, and to ſacrifice the happineſs of the people to *the weakneſs of your heads and the wickedneſs of your hearts*," by propagating and fomenting the moſt pernicious deſigns, under pompous names and ſpecious appearances; that you would ſincerely repent, aſk pardon of God, and live in peace.

TRANQUILLUS.

* *Neque ſolum illis aliena mens erat qui conſcii conjurationis fuerant; &c. Salluſt.*

Nor was this the caſe only of thoſe that were concerned in the conſpiracy; but the whole body of the common people ‡ *were deſirous of a revolution in the government, and approved of Cataline's deſign. And herein they ſeemed to act only according to their uſual temper and diſpoſition. &c.*

‡ Id eſt, Romans.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

You are requeſted to inſert the following Piece in your next Paper, by A Tradeſman of Philadelphia.

ZEALOUS for Truth, a rugged Path I chuſe,
To combat Vice, and cenſure wicked Views,
And rotten Principles; ſure not to pleaſe
The bloated Sons of Luxury and Eaſe;
Nor yet the Veterans in Mammon's Cauſe,
Slaves to their Idol's Soul-debaſing Laws,
All other Law contemning; nor the mean,
The timid, temporizing, fawning Train,
Who of the Juſt would in Eſteem be had,
Yet truckle to the enterprizing Bad;
Who would be thought true Virtue to revere,
Yet crouch to Vice in Power, with abject Fear.
Nor yet Ambition's Heroes, who prefer
The Plaudits of that Populace who err,
To their own Heart's Applauſe. Straight is the Way,
Narrow the Path, my Friend! would'ſt thou obey
Truth's honeſt Dictates, in the noble Cauſe
Of Liberty! ſecur'd by righteous Laws;
And *zealous of good Works*, aſſert the Rule,
From which to deviate marks the Knave and Fool;
That Rule, that Law, which makes Man *free indeed?*
Whence never Guile or Error can proceed.
Freedom! the brave Man's Glory and Delight,
The Chriſtian's Privilege, the Briton's Right!
Each Traytor mighty in the Name is found,
Bart'ring the Subſtance for the empty Sound:
The Jewel loſt, where is the Difference, ſay,
If Tyrants rob, or treacherous Knaves betray?
Whether the THIEF be fav'rite of the King,
Or ſculk ſecure beneath the pop'lar Wing?
Brethren! on either Side employ your Eyes,
Guard well each Hand, like honeſt Men, and wiſe:
The Sons of Miſchief may beſpeak you fair, in Law
And when they've noos'd you in Rebellion's Snare, the Saf-
" Cry havock! and let looſe the Dogs of War." boats,
Incend'aries may ſpecious Titles claim, ie tranſ-
And ev'n aſſume a SIDNEY's reverend Name; -Town
Denouncing "*Pop'lar Vengeance* on *his* Head, will be
Who Moderation's equal Path would tread. purchaſers.
Lo! if th' indignant Ghoſt of Addiſon, nded; and
Provok'd, appear, with Form and Garb his attended to.
Warning the preſent Age 'gainſt civil Harms,
The gall'd Malignants ſtraight are up in Arms;
With captious Malice baſely miſapply,
Then 'gainſt their own falſe Phantom clamour high!
Why ſhould th' illuſtrious Sage's nervous Senſe,
At any time give honeſt Men Offence?
Suffers true Freedom's Cauſe, if we ſuppoſe
Seditious Spirits are their Country's Foes?
Though to th' unjuſt, too rigid Truth appear,
From free urg'd Truths have juſt Men aught to Fear?
To ſlaviſh Schemes of ill deſigning Men,
Ever unfriendly is th' unbyas'd Pen;
The free Enquirer hence finds hard Acceſs,
Where partial Influence awes a public Preſs;
Yet Liberty's true Friends will perſevere,
No free Man's he who dare not be ſincere;
Who dare not bring his honeſt Thoughts to Light,
Though Bullies rave and threaten dire Deſpite.
The Man who ſeeks a Conſcience to maintain
Void of Offence both toward God and Man,
Finds nearly link'd with his own Happineſs,
His Country's Honour and his Neighbour's Peace;
And ſeeking good to all his fellow Men,
Truth guides his Speech and Truth directs his Pen;
Nor from his faithful Purpoſe ſwerves aſide,
Though Parties frown, and Scorners may deride;
Though Tyrants threaten Vengeance on his Head,
Who fears his God has nought from Man to dread:
Then take it for a Rule as brief as plain,
The public Spirit ſhort of this, is vain.

A. T.

" A Foe to God was ne'er true Friend to Man;
" Some ſiniſter Intent taints all he does,
" And in his kindeſt Actions he's unkind.
" On Piety, Humanity is built,
" And, on Humanity, much Happineſs;
" And yet ſtill more on Piety itſelf.
" *Men of the World* this Doctrine ill digeſt;
" They ſmile at Piety; yet boaſt aloud
" *Good Will to Men*; nor know they ſtrive to part
" What *Nature* joins; and thus confute themſelves."
Virtue's Apology—YOUNG.

THE OWNERS of the SCHUYLKILL-POINT MEADOWS, are requeſted to attend at the Harp and Crown, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 11th of October next, between the hours of four and ſix in the afternoon, in order to chooſe Managers, and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year, according to law. WILLIAM CARSON, Treaſurer. ‡

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

To the ———.

SIR!

WHILST the people of this unhappy and infatuated country are ſlumbering upon the brink of deſtruction, permit me to intrude into your royal preſence the ſentiments of the laſt, and of the leaſt of your ſubjects;—a ſuperlative genius alone can remedy the impending evils, but a man of the moſt moderate capacity, if he will but open his eyes, can diſcern and purſue them through their unavoidable conſequences.

Your M——— have till now engaged your authority in the proſecution of an individual; but lately a nobler game has been ſtarted—a purſuit more honourable indeed, becauſe more dangerous—which muſt immediately lead to alienate the affections of our fellow-ſubjects; and finally, to diſmember and to ruin the Britiſh empire.

The accounts which have been given by Mr. Hutchinſon, and other intereſted Governors, are of the moſt pacific nature; and the public have been lulled into a pernicious ſecurity, by thoſe accounts being artfully diſſeminated amongſt them. They have believed, becauſe they wiſhed they might be authentic.

But a more fatal miſconception never prevailed, if extracts from the proceedings of the majority of their aſſemblies, to prohibit all commercial intercourſe with Great-Britain, the Weſt-India Iſlands, and the diſſenting colonies, are to be relied upon; if private accounts, of the moſt authentic nature, are not totally groundleſs and erroneous.

You have to contend, Sir, with a race which branched forth in the primitive and vigorous days of this country, before her ſons were debilitated by luxury and effeminacy. Sanguine and obdurate in their religious and political principles, and fired with all the fanatical enthuſiaſm of 1641, if oppreſſion makes even a wiſe man mad, what effect muſt it have upon ſpirits kindled and incited by reſentment to unite as one man againſt the Boſton port bill alone, unappriſed as yet of thoſe *deſpotic fiats*, by which the Boſtonian charters are annihilated, and Popery, with a Gallic conſtitution, eſtabliſhed at Quebec!

To thoſe who object the impoſſibility of uniting ſuch various and jarring intereſts, be it known, that deſpair has often atchieved that, where prudence has been fruſtrated; like the great painter of antiquity, whoſe deſtructive rage effected that deſcription, which his art had attempted in vain.

It will be worthy of your moſt ſerious conſideration, whether a revenue of 85,000l. per ann. is not dearly purchaſed by the diſcontent of the Coloniſts. A policy equally narrow and ſhort-ſighted effected the ruin of the Spaniſh Empire, and the famous Bankruptcy of Philip the Second of the firſt poſſeſſor of Peru and Mexico.

The Belgick Liberties were *then* thought to be as precarious as the American are now—their public intereſts as jarring—their private intereſts as much concerned in the quarrel with the preſiding country;—yet in ſpite of all thoſe difficulties, *Incerti quo fata ferant*; 'ſpite of the abilities of a Farneſe and an Alva, they triumphed over their oppreſſors, and their commonwealth, the rude and haſty effect of deſpair, has laſted to our days, founded upon no other principle but the public good, and their invariable attachment to the intereſts of their country.

If the particulars of our preſent diſpute are ſimilar to the foregoing, may they ſerve to avert the evil; if not, England ſhall have ſeen her beſt days, and we may date her declenſion, like that of Spain, from her quarrel with her colonies—if victorious, victorious over herſelf! but how unlikely the event! Their natural and civil advantages, their climate and their conſtitution, far more perfect than our's, ſeem to promiſe them future ſway. The courſe of empire has been conſtantly tending to the Weſt; liberty muſt ever precede it, and Providence ſeems to forbid an oppreſſion which might check or fruſtrate its deſigns.

[illegible] the acceſſion of Philip, he found his Empire vic-
Reſ[illegible]nd flouriſhing, his people happy and contented. when [illegible]e, and impatience of bending his dignity to the ſerved [illegible]f a free people, ſoon however irritated his ſub-
a ri[illegible] the Low Countries againſt him; and his attempt [illegible] an aſſeſſment, which their States claimed as their ſun; th[illegible] independant right, was the firſt apparent cauſe of tions, co[illegible] planets; len[illegible]tween them.
and other ren[illegible]gh the prudent management of the Ducheſs of inte[illegible], the governeſs of the Low Countries, allayed [illegible]ivory [illegible]e diſputes for a time, yet the introduction of the Inquiſition, the perſecution of the followers of Luther, and the ſeverities of Alva, ſoon after begot a war, which, after ſeventeen years continuance, ended at laſt in the entire ſeparation of ſeven of the provinces; and Philip was neceſſitated to render the other ſo as a dowry to his daughter, whom he beſtowed on the Archduke Albert, and to concede that they ſhould be independant of Spain, and ruled by a Prince of their own.

How fatally, Sir, does the ſituation of Great-Britain and America reſemble the foregoing. Like them, our diſpute has commenced with taxation; a prudent adminiſtration had, by their wiſe and wholeſome conceſſions, averted the evil for a time,—and it has ended with religion;—it remains, to make the reſemblance more compleat, to introduce the inquiſition at Quebec, and to erect Lord North's ſtatue at Boſton, in the poſture of the Duke of Alva's at Antwerp, trampling upon the expiring liberties of America.

This is all that is wanting to make theſe as unfortunate, as the declining annals of the Dæmon of the South.

If the Americans are wiſe, they muſt know how much more neceſſary they are to us, than this country to them. They muſt know that if they are unanimous, that they themſelves may preſcribe the terms of reconciliation. And what is it that ſhould prevent their ſuſpicions of the deſigns of adminiſtration? If they ſhould regard them at home, they will ſee them ſapping the freedom of election, and the liberties of the people, againſt the general election. If they ſhould regard their proceedings abroad, they will ſee the Aſiatic plunderers compounding for indemnity with Lord North, and by unlimited taxation, deſtroying and ſtarving a multitude in Bengal, more numerous than all the American Coloniſts, if the Right Reverend Orator be not miſtaken.

Let them look to Ireland, and they ſhall ſee her loyalty rewarded by a ſtanding army, increaſed in the profoundeſt peace and tranquility;—by an unlimited penſion liſt; by an enormous increaſe of taxes, to purchaſe themſelves, and to rivet their own chains—Let them ſee the apoſtacy of their Patriot, rewarded by the unmeaning ſmiles of a bowing and ſimpering Viceroy.—Let them ſee the proviſion made for the education of her youth, and the admirable example ſet up in the new ———, Mr. ———, of the moſt abandoned proſtitution and rapacity.

The conſequences of their prohibiting all intercourſe with this country, and her dependencies, are too obvious to dwell upon:—the ruin of the Weſt-India Iſlands, and the infinite diſtreſs to private and public credit—but primarily the immediate injury to your revenue. And what is there to prevent this unanimity, when their preſent and future intereſts require it?

In this dilemma what have you to rely upon? Would you confide in the antient friends of your family?—But they have been long ſince exiled from your confidence: Upon your *new* friends, the quondam betrayers of their King and patron?—But their God is the Dæmon of Intereſt:—Upon the Great Man of this Country?—But his magnanimity has baniſhed him from the Court; and if he could condeſcend to *vilify* his abilities, by a temporary expedient to extricate the preſent contemptible Junto from their embarraſſment, they ſhall only ſerve to decorate his fall: Whereas, if he will but wait the fullneſs of time, he may once more work the ſalvation of his countrymen. If you ſhould have recourſe to the expedient of Philip, to preſerve thoſe provinces which may remain attached to you, you have one indeed of your family whom you might rely upon; but thoſe virtues of benevolence and humanity, of patriotiſm and fortitude, which have endeared him to his countrymen, have ſerved but to ſever and to eſtrange him from your affections.

In this dilemma, I ſay then, what is to be done?---the way is plain and eaſy before you---Return, Sir, return to the wiſe and conſiderate counſels of your predeceſſors---thoſe councils by which the coloniſts were conſidered as brethren, and as joint co-heirs of freedom, by which they were at once ruled and attached to us, and which operated like the laws of gravitation, and were efficient in proportion to the diſtance. If not, it will become you, Sir, to wait the event with uncommon calmneſs and intrepidity.

A repreſentation like this may ſound like the voice of faction---the diſſatisfaction of your ſubjects when you paſſed to ratify the laſt arbitrary decree, as the inſults of an hired mob, and not the groans of a free people upon the cloſe of the laſt act of a *Tragedy* of Errors. Deſigning men may conſider it as an illuſion; but if it is an illuſion, it will be as prophetic as the hand writing upon the wall of the Aſſyrian monarch.

MARCUS BRUTUS.

By the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Captain Marſham, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, July 18.

FOR ſome days paſt ſtrict ſilence has been kept on the affair of the Parliament. M. de Sartine hath, it is ſaid, received orders from above, which he hath ſent to all the Coffee-houſes, and other public places, that no perſons talk either good or bad of the public affairs; ſo that we are at a loſs what to think. We wait with great impatience for an explanation from the King on an object which ſo eſſentially intereſts the whole nation.

LONDON, *July* 23.

An abuſive fellow, under the ſignature of Sagittarius, *is continually writing againſt the Americans in the Public Ledger; upon enquiry, we find one Glover to be the wretched author of theſe pieces, and that he is taken into the pay of the Miniſtry for that purpoſe. Mr. Glover may comfort himſelf with this reflection, that the Public will give him very little credit for any thing he can do or ſay againſt the Americans. The proceedings of Government, and alſo of the Americans, have been fairly diſcuſſed; and ninety-nine in an hundred, it is verily believed, are fully convinced that the grievances of the latter are beyond the poſſibility of bearing, and that the meaſures and acts of the former are not only impolitic and aggravating to the laſt degree, but tyrannical and oppreſſive; for which it is moſt ardently hoped, and not much to be feared, the promoters of them, be they who they may, will, in due time, meet with a ſevere chaſtiſement. The part Mr. Glover is acting in this ſerious conteſt, is unworthy further notice.*

July 26. The Parliament is prorogued to the 15th of September next.

Advices from Vienna mention, that the Turkiſh Miniſter has frequent conferrences with his Imperial Majeſty, ſaid to be reſpecting an armiſtice between Ruſſia and the Porte; by a late order from his Chriſtian Majeſty, furniſhing the Corſicans with ſtores of any kind is made puniſhable with death; and all the foreign miniſters at the Court of Verſailles are given to underſtand this edict will be put in execution;——there are a great number of counterfeit guineas now current in this Kingdom; they are a little larger in circumference than the true ones, rather thicker, and may be diſcovered by nice obſervation.

July 30, John Wilkes, Eſq; and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, 'tis ſaid will be elected for Middleſex, at the enſuing general Election;—General Ganſell, of the 55th regiment, died at his apartments in the Fleet Priſon yeſterday;—His Majeſty will beſtow the two vacant red ribbons on General Howard, and Colonel Blaquiere, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland;—'tis reported that Colonel Taylor will be promoted to the 55th regiment, in the room of General Ganſell.

Auguſt 2. A Spaniſh fleet of 6 men of war, and 8000 troops, are preparing to ſail from Seville, in Spain, for the Weſt-Indies.

The Spaniſh and Dutch fleets, it is ſaid, have orders to bombard the city of Algiers in conjunction, unleſs the Dey agrees on reaſonable conditions.

It is now generally believed, that as ſoon as the preſent Eaſt-India charter expires, the trade to that country will be laid open, and the territorial revenues be appropriated to the exigencies of the ſtate.

Adminiſtration are determined to put the exportation of proviſions from Ireland to the foreign colonies in the Weſt-Indies, under ſome reſtrictions.

Many people marvel at the ſilence of Mr. Wilkes upon the American affairs, while the whole world revere the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, for his ſpirit and orthodox doctrine. A few ſuch Biſhops might ſave church and ſtate.

Orders are ſent to the Tower for forty tons of halfpence and farthings to be ſtruck off immediately, for exportation to New-York, Boſton and Philadelphia, where copper currency is very much wanted.

The Hope, Howard, from London for Maryland, is on ſhore at Dungeneſs; but it is hoped that her cargoe will be ſaved.

Lord Howe is encamped with the light infantry companies of the whole army on this eſtabliſhment, which are formed into a Brigade, and ſhould there be occaſion for their ſervice, will be embarked to reinforce General Gage.

In conſequence of the diſpute between our Court and the Dey of Algiers, the Lords of the Admiralty have given orders for two 50 gun ſhips to convey the traders from Leghorn to Cape St. Vincent's.

A plan has been laid before the Lords of Trade for a new regulation in ſome branches of the Cuſtom-houſe duties, which is now under conſideration.

Letters from Copenhagen mention, that the King of Denmark has forbid the importation of foreign woollen cloths into any part of his dominions, the manufactories in that kingdom being now ſufficient to ſupply them.

When King George the Firſt, his preſent Majeſty's great grandfather, came to the throne of theſe kingdoms, at the firſt privy council which was held after his arrival in England, when ſome particular meaſures were recommended, he conſtantly aſked if it was according to conſtitution and law of the land, adding "I came here on purpoſe to preſerve the people's rights, not to invade them; and ſcorn to enjoy a crown by the violation of my oath, or the diminution of my honour."

Auguſt 3. Laſt week the Hibernia, Jefferſon, arrived at Dublin from Parkgate, with a valuable cargoe of merchandize, and 50,000 new guineas, which were immediately eſcorted under a ſtrong guard, and lodged in his Majeſty's Treaſury at Dublin.

On Saturday a large quantity of heavy cannon was ſhipped at Woolwich for his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America.

The popular liſt of Members of this City at the enſuing General Election is now ſaid to be Meſſrs. Bull, Sawbridge, Oliver, and Hayley.

There is a report that ſome diſputes are likely to happen between the Courts of London and Madrid.

We hear from Dantzic, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has laid a new tax on all the corn-mills in that country, which has cauſed much diſturbance.

BOSTON, September 15.

The following is Governor GAGE's anſwer to the Suffolk addreſs.

GENTLEMEN,

I HOPED the aſſurances I gave the Selectmen of Boſton on the ſubject you now addreſs me, had been ſatisfactory to every body. I cannot poſſibly intercept the intercourſe between the town and the country; it is my duty and intent to encourage it; and it is as much inconſiſtent with my duty and intent, to form the ſtrange ſcheme you are pleaſed to ſuggeſt of reducing the inhabitants to a ſtate of humiliation and vaſſalage, by ſtopping their ſupplies; nor have I made it eaſier to effect this, than what nature has made it. You mention the ſoldiers inſulting, beating, and abuſing paſſengers as a common thing; an inſtance, perhaps, may be given of the bad behaviour of ſome diſorderly ſoldiers; but I muſt appeal to the inhabitants of both town and country, for their general good behaviour, from their firſt arrival to this town.

I would aſk what occaſion there is for ſuch numbers going armed in and out of the town, and through the country, in an hoſtile manner? Or why were the guns removed privately in the night from the battery at Charleſtown.

The refuſing ſubmiſſion to the late acts of Parliament, I find general throughout the province, and I ſhall lay the ſame before his Majeſty."

Sept. 19. The Committee of the Delegates on receiving the above anſwer, met together, and having carefully peruſed the ſame, were unanimouſly of opinion, that his Excellency's anſwer could not be deemed ſatisfactory to the county. And further, that his Excellency in his reply had been pleaſed to propoſe ſeveral queſtions, which, if unanſwered by the Committee, would leave on the minds of perſons, not fully acquainted with the ſtate of facts, ſome very diſagreeable impreſſions concerning the conduct and behaviour of the people in this county and province. And the following addreſs was unanimouſly voted to his Excellency.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE anſwer you have been pleaſed to favour us with to the addreſs of this day preſented to you, gives us ſatisfaction, ſo far as it relates to your own intentions; and we thank your Excellency for the declaration which you have made, that it is your duty and intereſt to encourage an intercourſe between town and country; and we intreat your indulgence while we modeſtly reply to the queſtions propoſed in your anſwer. Your Excellency is too well acquainted with the human heart, not to be ſenſible that it is natural for the people to be ſoured by oppreſſion, and jealous for their perſonal ſecurity, when their exertions for the preſervation of their rights are conſtrued into treaſon and rebellion. Our liberties are invaded by acts of the Britiſh Parliament, troops are ſent to enforce thoſe acts. They are now erecting fortifications at the entrance of the town of Boſton; upon the compleating thoſe, the inhabitants of the town of Boſton will be in the power of a ſoldiery, who muſt implicitly obey the orders of an adminiſtration, who have hitherto evinced no ſingular regard to the liberties of America. The town is already greatly impoveriſhed and diſtreſſed by the operation of the barbarous port bill. Your Excellency, we are perſuaded, from principles of humanity, would refuſe to be an actor in the tragical ſcene that muſt enſue upon ſhutting up the avenues to the town, and reducing the inhabitants, by diſtreſs and famine, to a diſgraceful and ſlaviſh ſubmiſſion; but that cruel work may poſſibly be reſerved for a ſucceſſor, diſpoſed and inſtructed thereto. Daily ſupplies of proviſions are neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants of the town. The country diſguſted and jealous at the formidable operations now carrying on, ſurvey with horror a plan concerted——whereby the inhabitants of the town of Boſton may be impriſoned and ſtarved at the will of a military commander. They kindly invite them to abandon the town, and earneſtly ſolicit them to ſhare the homely banquet of peace in the country. Should their refuſal involve them in miſeries hitherto unheard of and hardly conceived of, the country muſt ſtand acquitted, and will not hold their liberties ſo looſely as to ſacrifice them to the obſtinacy of their brethren in Boſton.

Your Excellency has been pleaſed to order the powder from the magazine in Charleſtown, to forbid the delivery of the powder in the magazine of Boſton to the legal proprietors, to ſeize the cannon at Cambridge, and bring a formidable number from Caſtle-William, which are now placed at the entrance of the town of Boſton. And have likewiſe, in addition to the troops now here, been pleaſed to ſend for reinforcements to Quebec and other parts of the continent. Theſe things, Sir, together with the diſpoſition of the ſhips of war, we humbly think ſufficiently juſtify the proceedings for which your Excellency ſeems to be at a loſs to account.

Your Excellency has ſuggeſted that nature has made it eaſy to cut off the communication between town and country. Our only requeſt is, that the entrance into the town may remain as nature has formed it.

If ſecurity to his Majeſty's troops is the only deſign in the late manœuvre, we beg leave to aſſure your Excellency that the moſt certain, and by far the moſt honourable method of making them ſecure and ſafe, will be to give the people of the province the ſtrongeſt proof that no deſign is forming againſt their liberties. And we again ſolicit your Excellency, with that earneſtneſs which becomes us on this important occaſion, to deſiſt from every thing which has a tendency to alarm them, and particularly from fortifying the entrance into the town of Boſton.

We rely on your Excellency's wiſdom and candour, that, in your propoſed repreſentation to our common

Sovereign, you will endeavour to redeem us from the diſtreſſes which we apprehend were occaſioned by the groſſeſt miſinformation, and that you will aſſure his Majeſty that no wiſh of independency, no adverſe ſentiments or deſigns towards his Majeſty or his troops now here, actuate his good ſubjects in this colony; but that their ſole intention is to preſerve pure and inviolate thoſe rights to which, as men and Engliſh Americans, they are juſtly entitled, and which have been guarrantied to them by his Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors."

A copy of the aforegoing was delivered to Mr. Secretary Flucker, by the Chairman, with a deſire that he would, as ſoon as was convenient, preſent it to the Governor, and requeſt his Excellency to appoint a time for receiving it in form. The Secretary informed the Chairman the enſuing day, that he had ſeen the Governor, and had given him the copy of the addreſs, but that he declined receiving it in form. The Chairman mentioned to him the importance of the buſineſs, declaring his belief that the troops were not in any danger; and that no perſon has, ſo far as he had been informed, taken any ſteps which indicated any hoſtile intention, until the ſeizing and carrying off the powder from the magazine in the county of Middleſex; and that if any ill conſequences ſhould ariſe, that ſhould affect the intereſt of Great-Britain, the moſt candid and judicious, both in Europe and America, would conſider the author of the ferment now raiſed in the minds of the people as accountable for whatever conſequences might follow from it. He therefore deſired the Secretary once more to make application to his Excellency, and to ſtate the affair to him in that ſerious manner which the caſe ſeemed to require. The Secretary accordingly made a ſecond application to the Governor; but received for anſwer,—that he had given all the ſatisfaction in his power, and he could not ſee that any farther argumentation upon the ſubject would be to any purpoſe.—Upon this the Committee were again convened, and it was unanimouſly reſolved, that they had executed the commiſſion entruſted to them by the county, to the utmoſt of their ability. And after voting the reply to his Excellency's anſwer ſhould be inſerted in the public papers as ſoon as poſſible, they adjourned without day. It is obſervable, that every vote paſſed by the Delegates of the county, and by the Committee appointed to wait on the Governor, was unanimous.

A great number of hands are now employed in erecting barracks on the common, for the troops there encamped.

Laſt week the cannon at the batteries back of the Governor's iſland were removed by the General's order.

We have received from Worceſter the recantation of John Chandler, Eſq; and forty-two others of the proteſtors againſt the proceedings of that town, which gave ſuch juſt cauſe of offence to the public; as alſo the acknowledgement of ſix Juſtices of that county, for having aſperſed the people in an addreſs to General Gage. Want of room prevents their being inſerted in this paper.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

Yeſterday morning at 7 o'clock, died in this city, Major General JOHN BRADSTREET, well known for his diſtinguiſhed military ſervices in America, and eſpecially in the laſt reduction of Louiſbourg and Cadaracqui, in 1757. His remains are to be interred this afternoon, with the honour due to his elevated rank.

We hear from Johnſtown, of the 15th inſt. that a very large party of the moſt principal ſachems and warriors of the ſix nations, were arrived there, in order to conſult the Superintendant on matters of the greateſt importance to the peace of this country, and that Col. Johnſon (who has taken much pains on thoſe matters) was preparing to meet them in council. Several of Sir William Johnſon's moſt old and particular friends are in this party, who ſeem much pleaſed at ſeeing one of his family taking care of their affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 28.

In CONGRESS, *Thurſday*, September 22, 1774.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

THAT the Congreſs requeſt the merchants and others, in the ſeveral Colonies, not to ſend to Great-Britain any orders for goods, and to direct the execution of all orders already ſent, to be delayed or ſuſpended, until the ſenſe of the Congreſs, on the means to be taken for the preſervation of the liberties of *America*, is made public. *An extract from the minutes*,

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Sec.*

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 30,

"We are all in high expectation of the event of the late meaſures adopted reſpecting Boſton, which carry with them rather the harſh and rigid aſpect of power, than that of paternal affection, which wiſhes to reclaim while it chaſtiſes.—The Crown has for a long time paſt been gaining power, at the expence of the liberties of the people, by a gradual ſyſtem of corruption,—which the people themſelves have not virtue enough to counteract--But now the ſtrides towards deſpotiſm are enormous, I wiſh the Americans may be able to fall on ſome prudent and effectual meaſures in the preſent important criſis.—But I fear the greateſt difficulty will be in the want of an union and confidence among themſelves, in the different colonies, without which any expedients they may think proper to adopt will avail little."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to one in this City, dated July 20.

——"To ſum up the whole, however, of thoſe doctrines I can't give you in detail, I am of opinion that this nation is on the brink of ruin; that the ---- is a man of deſpotic principles; that he retains no ſervants about him but of the ſame caſt; that the Houſes of ----- and ------ are, as a majority, venal and wicked men, who would ſubmit to tyranny from above, for the ſake of gratifying the ſame oppreſſion on thoſe beneath them; that the Judges are tools of power, and the Biſhops contemptible creatures; and laſtly, that the bulk of the people (the Engliſh more particularly) are a race of wretches, undeſerving of liberty, without a grain of that Britiſh ſpirit that ſo diſtinguiſhed their anceſtors, but ſubmitting tamely and even willingly to every new encroachment of power; in ſhort, there is nothing can ſave us but ſome violent commotion; that, like an earthquake, may put matters on a new footing.

"As to America, I preſume I can add very little to your own feelings; ſuch oppreſſion muſt rouſe a Stoic; you are by this time in poſſeſſion of the infamous Popery bill, for the colony of Quebec; if this don't rouſe the moſt lethargic man among you, I ſhall be amazed; but ſhould even this doſe (ſtrong as it is) be found ineffectual, I make no doubt you will have ſomething the next ſeſſion that will bring the matter nearer home; think on this and prepare."——

Extract of a third Letter from London, July 23.

"I have been with Doctor FRANKLIN—I find the ſtorm againſt him has much abated; though I believe he has not in the leaſt remitted his attention to the intereſts of his much injured country; however, quiet in appearance, I am very anxious to hear, what reception the latter wanton ſtrokes of government here have met with in America; particularly that deteſtable Quebec Bill; which is ſo evidently intended as a bridle on the northern Colonies—That act is looked upon in the moſt unfavourable light here of any of them; as, for want of making proper diſtinctions, the violent proceedings of the Boſton mob are too generally deemed a ſufficient juſtification of the others, and have afforded the Miniſtry a pretence which I am perſuaded they much wiſhed for of introducing an armed force into America; and ſuch other meaſures as are undoubtedly aimed at eſtabliſhing the right of taxation in the legiſlation here, and if not firmly oppoſed, will certainly do it through America—of what importance then is the preſent conduct of America? If the people here are not made to feel our importance, all is over in that way—The late meaſures will be looked on as juſtified by their ſucceſs, and the venal crew, at preſent termed the Repreſentatives of Britain, will probably be again generally returned at the General Election next ſpring, to finiſh the remains of American liberty—Here, indeed, there is but little more than the form of it; where, by exorbitant taxes, the very means are afforded their rulers of rivetting their chains by giving the conſtitutional ſanction—I never felt a ſtronger attachment to our own cauſe than ſince my arrival here, and ardently wiſh that ſuch counſels may prevail, as without introducing anarchy, may preſerve our juſt rights.

I find here many who warmly intereſt themſelves in our favour, and entertain a hope that when luxury and corruption ſhall gain an entire conqueſt over virtue and liberty in this once happy kingdom, they or their deſcendants may find an aſylum in America, where the genius of liberty ſhall reign triumphant. A few days ago I ſpent an hour or two very agreeably with GRANVILLE SHARP, Eſq; to whom I had been introduced. He appears to me to be of a very uncommon character, and exceedingly aſſiduous in the application of uncommon talents for the benefit of his fellow creatures—He tells me he has now in the preſs, an Examination into the Rights of the Colonies, which are ſo flagrantly infringed by the late acts of Parliament—he is warmly on our ſide, and as his pieces trace the arguments *ab origine*, by which he has anſwered all the arguments commonly adduced againſt us, I am in hopes it will have a good effect—he holds a place in the Ordinance, which this publication may probably coſt him, but he appears to prefer the diſcharge of duty to every other conſideration—One ſuch advocate, acting from principle, is preferable to the loudeſt brawler of the venal tribe—Sir Henry Banks is dead, and ſucceeded in the Aldermanſhip by———Haley, a New-England merchant, brother-in-law to Wilkes—It is propoſed to make him Repreſentative of London in Parliament, in the room of Trecothick, whoſe ſtate of health will not admit of his continuance in that ſtation.

Doctor FRANKLIN was obliging enough to call on me this afternoon: From what he communicated I find, that the intention of taxing ALL America is openly avowed by the Miniſtry—they have already begun by high duties on ſpirits in Canada, and have *ordered* a regiment to be raiſed there—determining, as the Doctor well expreſſed it, not only to rivet their chains, but make them pay for the iron to do it with."

We hear that the worſhipful JAMES READ, Eſquire, of Reading, having reſigned the office of *Surrogate*, &c. for the county of Berks, the worſhipful the Regiſter General has been pleaſed to confer that important office on COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

Newark, September 17, 1774.

This day was buried, in the 19*th year of his age, Mr.* JOHN EVANS, *ſon of* JOHN EVANS, *Eſq; his funeral was attended by Clergymen of different denominations, and a great number of reſpectable people. The body was depoſited in the Baptiſt Grave-yard at Welſh Tract, and a funeral oration made over it by the Rev. Morgan Edwards. The ſcene was truly mournful, by reaſon partly of the unaffected grief painted in the countenances of relations and acquaintance, and partly by the diſtreſs of the Parents, who loſt a ſon that had greatly endeared himſelf to their affections, by a dutiful and pretty behaviour, and that had raiſed high their expectations of his acting in life with propriety and honour, for which he ſtood qualified, by a good underſtanding, benign temper, and a liberal education.*

*** *The Members of the Society* for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Monday, the* 3*d of October next, at the Sixth Hour.*

Now in the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, POOR RICHARD's ALMANACK, *for the Year* 1775.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Centurion, W. Kerlin, from Briſtol. Brig Dove, W. Allen, and Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London. Brig Marygold, R. Torrens, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Sally, E. Webb, Virginia. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Plymouth, N. E. Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, New-York. Sloop Britannia, J. Prat, New-Jerſey. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, from Rhode-Iſland.

OUTWARDS. *Brig King George, W. Campbell, and Brig Adventure, C. Hemory, for Jamaica. Sloop Sea Flower, J. Tatem, St. Euſtatia. Brig Morning Star, W. Price, St. Croix. Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax. Sloop Quaker, J. Rivers, New-York. Sloop Friendſhip, V. Clark, for Barbados.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Mermaid, J. Godfrey, to Rhode-Iſland. Schooner Betſey, E. Rogers, Schooner Molly, B. Calley, and Schooner William, J. Gorham, Salem, N. E. Ship Betſey, S. Kyle, Liſbon. Sloop Succeſs, J. Tilden, Schooner Polly, D. Sturgis, and Sloop George, R. Juſtice, Virginia. Brig Adrian, W. Stevens, St. Croix. Sloop Speaker, F. Baſcome, Bermuda. Snow Goodwill, H. Richardſon, Liverpool. Ship Cæſar, W. Miller, Brig Sally, A. Hunter, Brig Nancy, T. Martin, and Schooner Hetty, T. Pitt, Jamaica. Schooner Mary, J. Perott, and Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, Dominica. Sloop Happy Return, J. Bayley, New-London. Brig Molly, J. Mullet, Sloop Ranger, W. Wood, and Schooner Peggy, R. Baſden, St. Kitts. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Schooner Charming Polly, L. Hammond, Africa. Schooner Three Friends, D. Robins, Maryland.*

WILLIAM MILLER

Hath juſt imported in the brig Dove, Capt. Allen, the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, and Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Falconer, and is now opening at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Gray's-alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit. He alſo daily expects a further ſupply by the firſt veſſels from London, Liverpool, Hull and Glaſgow. §

Juſt imported, in the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM SMITH,

At his Medicinal Store, at the *Riſing Sun*, in Second-ſtreet,

A LARGE and freſh Aſſortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines*, of the firſt Quality. Alſo *Surgeon's Inſtruments*, and very neat *Shop Furniture*; which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable Terms,

TO-MORROW, at One o' Clock preciſely,

At FOOTMAN and JEYES's Vendue Store,

WILL begin the SALE of a large Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongſt which are 20 Pieces of Superfine Cloths, with ſuitable Trimmings, and 100 Dozen of Worſted Hoſe. *Philadelphia, Sept.* 27, 1774. ‖ 1 w.

A Quantity of excellent HEMP,

TO BE SOLD, BY

Philad. Sept. 26, 1774. ROBERT RITCHIE.

On Saturday next will be publiſhed, by

JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior, in Front-ſtreet,

The UNIVERSAL ALMANACK, for 1775.

THIS Almanack contains nothing but what is highly uſeful and entertaining-----The calculations of it are performed by the ingenious DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M.

This inſtant is publiſhed, and to be ſold by

STEWART HERBERT, junior,

PRINTER and BOOKSELLER, in Queen-ſtreet, LANCASTER,

The Country-Man's, and the Lancaſter

ALMANACKS,

Being Prognoſticators for the Year 1775.

Containing ſundry things freſh coined, and red hot out of the mint.

Juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, Dove, Captain Allen, and Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold by

HARMAN and LEWIS,

At the Corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets,

A LARGE and General Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, amongſt which are a neat Collection of fine, ſuper, and ſuperfine Broadcloths, Drab Cloths, Rattinets, and Shaloons.

WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, a few doors below Arch-ſtreet,

HAS juſt imported, from London, a freſh and very neat Aſſortment of beſt ſuperfine and ſecond Broadcloths, conſiſting of a pleaſing variety of choſen colours, with lining and trimmings ſuited thereto; amongſt which are a number of ſhades, ſuitable for womens cloaks, and a few pieces of double-milled drabs, for mens great coats, &c. &c. He purpoſes ſelling for a moderate profit, and ſhall be much obliged to thoſe who may be diſpoſed to favour him with their cuſtom. 4 w.

Juſt imported, in the Richard Penn, Captain All, and the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, and to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, below the Drawbridge,

AN Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the SEASON.

Alſo a few Hogſheads of Weſt-India Rum and Sugar. ¶

WILLIAM SEMPLE

HATH juſt imported, in the Charming Molly, Captain Gill, from London, a neat Aſſortment of Fall GOODS, which he will ſell on reaſonable Terms, at his Store, in Front-ſtreet. 6 w.

ROBERT BASS,

APOTHECARY, in Market-ſtreet,

Has this day imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from LONDON,

A VERY great variety of Capital Drugs, and genuine Patent Medicines; well aſſorted for Apothecaries, Druggiſts, and Store-keepers, that purchaſe in the wholeſale way.

Alſo a quantity of French Prunes, Italian Vermicelli, and a few Truffles and Morells.----Rowley's Britiſh Herb Tobacco and Snuff, Keiſer's genuine famous Pills, and the much celebrated Arquebuſade.---Hemet's Eſſence, and Powder of Pearl, ſo much eſteemed for the Teeth and Gums; Straſburgh Snuff, fine Windſor ſhaving Soap, &c. &c.---white flint Electrical Globes, large marble Mortars for family uſes, Fleſh Bruſhes of different ſizes, Elaſtic, and Tobacco Syringes, &c. &c.

A very neat collection of the fineſt Colours, ſett of Cray[on]s, a variety of Froſts, and Bronzes; Engliſh Co[lours], Gold Lacker, Miniature Frames and Caſes, Plands, or tarry whole, half, and ¾ lengths, Gold and Silver L[ace] Silver Shells, Tools, and Pencils of moſt kinds. [Brown, in La]p the Saſ-

Beſt Florence Oil, in cheſts, common Oil, in barre[ls], petre, new Anniſeed, and Antimony, in kegs of an hundr[ed] beſt refined Venetian Borax, &c. &c. [boats, le tranſ-]

All the above, with every other article of Drugs [dle-Town] and their Appurtenances, in preſent uſe and pra[ctice.] ſold Wholeſale and Retail, at the moſt reaſonable [They will be] large allowance to thoſe that take a quantity. [the purchaſers.]

N. B. Medicines regularly and properly compounded; and [all] Orders, Preſcriptions, and Family Receipts, duly attended to.

HUMPHRY BANGHAM, and JOHN KNIGHT,

HAT-MAKERS,

CARRY on that Buſineſs in all its Branches, two Doors below the Academy, in Fourth ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where thoſe that pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on good Uſage.

N. B. They give a good Price for Fur Skins.

Philadelphia, Ninth-Month 27, 1774.

The CASE of a SILVER WATCH.

WAS LOST, the 25*th Inſtant, in this City, the Caſe of a Silver Watch, in which was a Piece of Cat-gut, with the Letters M. S. worked with a Needle. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive Five Shillings Reward for their Trouble.* ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO-STORY Brick Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituated on the South Side of Gray's-Alley, near Front-ſtreet; the Houſe is 28 *Feet front and* 16 *Feet deep, and the Lot* 16 *Feet ſquare; the Houſe is inſured. For Terms, enquire of* JOSEPH DELAVAU, *in Spruce-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.* ¶

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, in Warrington townſhip, York county, on the 28th of the Tenth-month, called October, a valuable PLANTATION, containing 270 acres, on a branch of Beaver Creek, joining the great road from York to Carliſle, and joining Robert Stephenſon's land, ſeveral good ſprings on ſaid place, a ſquare log houſe, a barn, about 60 acres cleared, 12 or 14 in good meadow, and near 50 more may be made, apple and peach orchard, and well timbered with a large quantity of poplar trees on the ſame. Where due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by

¶ JOSEPH STEERE.

Londongrove, Cheſter county, Sept. 27, 1774.

WHEREAS Mary *the Wife of* David Johnſon, *hath eloped from her ſaid Huſband; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Store-keepers, and others, not to truſt her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof.*

¶ *DAVID JOHNSON.*

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

MARY and ELIZABETH,

NATHANIEL FALCONER,

MASTER,

WILL ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HEAD, or the Maſter on board the Ship, at the Old-Ferry Wharff, or at the London Coffee-Houſe.

To be LETT, within a few Miles of Philadelphia,

A CONVENIENT well-accommodated PLANTATION. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

SPEAKMAN and CARTER,

CHYMISTS and DRUGGISTS, on the north side of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

HAVE juſt imported, in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Falconer, from London, a freſh aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of prime quality; amongſt which are very fine Jeſuits bark, ſalt-petre, camphire, juniper berries, Hill's balſam of honey, Greenhough's two tinctures for preſerving the teeth and curing the tooth-ache and Dalby's carminative mixture; alſo gold leaf, Naples yellow, white vitriol, &c. &c.

Practitioners in town or country, ſtore-keepers or others, who pleaſe to favour them with their orders, may depend on having medicines of the beſt qualities, and on reaſonable terms.

N. B. They have lately received from London, a freſh parcel of the famous Keyſer's PILLS, warranted genuine.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſhua Ledlie, late of Eaſton, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to Andrew Heiſter, of the ſaid place, or to John Vancampen, Eſq; of Lower Smithfield, before the firſt day of December next, who are impowered to receive the ſame, otherwiſe their reſpective bonds, notes, and accounts, will be immediately after put in ſuit, by JOHN MITCHELL, JOHN MEASE, and CLEMENT BIDDLE, Adminiſtrators. *Sept.* 21, 1774.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, and Company,

HAVE this day opened a *ready money warehouſe*, in Market-ſtreet, the 4th door from the London Coffee-houſe, Philadelphia,----where they have for ſale, wholeſale and retail,---- Choice old Antigua rum, at 7s. 6d. per gallon; old Jamaica ſpirits, and Weſt-India rum, by the hogſhead, gallon or quart, warranted of prime quality; old Madeira wine, Liſbon ditto, brandy and geneva, by the pipe, quarter caſk, gallon or quart; cordials; Florence wine, in flaſks; nutmegs, and other ſpices; muſcovado ſugar, by the hogſhead, barrel, hundred, or ſingle pound; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ditto; Weſton's ſnuff, by the dozen or ſingle bottle; excellent bohea and hyſon tea; coffee; pepper; alſpice; rice; ginger; muſtard and chocolate; dye-woods; with every other article common to the wet goods buſineſs.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior, and Co. having an opportunity of procuring every article in their buſineſs of the firſt quality, and at the loweſt rates, their conſtant ſtudy will be, to merit the kind cuſtom of their friends in town or country. Orders carefully attended to, and immediately executed.---Goods purchaſed, delivered to any part of the city.

N. B. A few crates of earthen ware to be ſold very cheap.

SAMUEL GARRIGUES, junior,

HATH for ſale, as uſual, at his warehouſe, the third door from the London Coffee-houſe, adjoining the wet goods warehouſe, a general aſſortment of European and India GOODS, ſuitable to the apppoaching ſeaſon. ‖8 w.

JOHN GRIFFITH, alias Robert Roberts, brought to the ſubſcriber's ſtable a dark brown HORSE, with a white ſnip and blaze, his near hind foot white, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 9 years old; he appears to be a team horſe. Whoever has loſt ſuch a one, is deſired to apply as ſoon as poſſible, as the man is in goal on ſuſpicion of ſtealing the aforeſaid horſe. ANTHONY FORTUNE, at the Fountain and Three Tuns, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. §

N. B. A pair of genteel GELDINGS wanted for a carriage.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1774.

THIS is to inform the public, that on Thurſday laſt was opened, in Seventh-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, a new LIVERY STABLE; where all gentlemen who chooſe to let their horſes ſtand at livery, by the year or month, may depend on the beſt uſage and attendance being given in every reſpect, and at the very loweſt rates: Gentlemen travellers may likewiſe depend on accommodations for their horſes and carriages for any ſpace of time, on reaſonable terms; and the public in general may be aſſured, that ſtrict attendance ſhall be given to every thing that may tend to promote their convenience and accommodation, by the ſubſcriber, who, as a new beginner, humbly takes this method to ſolicit, and hopes for their kind encouragement, which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by Their, [illegible] ſervant, WILLIAM SHEPARD.

to forbid an [illegible] pasturage a ſmall diſtance from town. ¶

MES CLARK, Dyer,

[illegible] the a[illegible]m London, informs the PUBLIC,

Reſ[illegible]nd [illegible]ne now carries on buſineſs in Kenſington, near this whe[illegible] ſerve[illegible]; where cloths of all kinds are dyed ſcarlet, purple, [illegible]e, black, &c. calimancoes, damaſks, camblets, durants, a ri[illegible]es, ſhaloons, flannels, &c. dyed crimſon, roſe, pink, [illegible]an [illegible]ed, yellow, orange, and all manner of cloth colours, ſun; th[illegible] linde[illegible]brown, cinnamon, ſilver-grey, drabs, &c. and all tions, co[illegible] planets; [illegible]ched. Linen, cotton cloths and yarns dyed moroon; [illegible]ing cherry, London and Turkey-reds, high-brown, ſea-green, &c. ſilks, velvets, and ſtocking patterns cleaned and dyed; the velvet-pile raiſed, ſilk ſtockings ſtoved, and the whole elegantly dreſſed. Bed and window curtains dyed, wool dyed and ſcribbled for mens clothes, and Engliſh blankets as well dreſſed as in the city of London. Cloths damaged at ſea, or otherwiſe, and goods that have loſt the preſs, both reſtored to their former luſtre, and fitted for market. Alſo ſcarlet cloaks and calimancoe petticoats that are ſpotted or faded in the colour, are again dyed, refreſhed, and made to look as well as new. Goods and work will be taken in by Mr. William Turnbull, merchant, in Second-ſtreet, Mr. Francis Gurney, merchant, and Mr. Peter M'Kinley, taylor, both near the Drawbridge; likewiſe by Mr. Thomas Thompſon, merchant, on Society-hill, Southwark, at the Crooket-billet, at the New-ferry, and at Mr. Charles M'Lane's, taylor, within a few doors of the City Vendue, where ſuch as would be perſonally waited on, are requeſted to leave their commands.

N. B. Said James Clark, the undertaker, will be in town every Monday, Wedneſday and Saturday, to receive and deliver work, and aſſures the public, that all commiſſions, from either city or country, ſhall be ſatisfactorily executed, on reaſonable terms, with fidelity and diſpatch. ¶ 6 W.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, on the 4th day of May, two STEERS and two HEIFERS, one brown ſteer, 4 years old, with large horns, ear-marked but not known, the other a red one, about two years old, with ſome white on his ſhoulders and white in his face; the two heifers are red, but one has ſome white on her ſhoulders and in the face, both two years old. Whoever takes up ſaid cattle, and brings them to the owner, ſhall have the ſum of Thirty Shillings, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Sept. 15, 1774. ‖ 5 *W.* RICHARD KELLAM.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Rock-hill townſhip, in Bucks county, in the night between the 22d and 23d inſtant, a Dutch ſervant man, named Andrew Ferncorn, *about 23 years of age, of a ſmall ſtature, pockfretten; he has black hair, is a weaver by trade, he may alſo pretend to be a ſhoemaker; had on, and took with him, a coarſe flaxen ſhirt, a good felt hat, a brown coat, with two rows of buttons, a brown waiſtcoat, with white lining, a red jacket without lining, leather breeches, and a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of new ſhoes with braſs buckles, Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* GEORGE PHILIP.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off. ¶

Lancaſter, September 17, 1774.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by FRANCIS BAILEY, in King-ſtreet, near the market,

A SPEECH, intended to have been ſpoken by the ingenious BISHOP of ST. ASAPH, on the BILL for ALTERING the CHARTER of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

This excellent piece hath ſo approved itſelf, that in three weeks it has gone through five editions, beſides ſeveral in England, where it ſold at One Shilling ſterling.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the 10th of October, on the premiſes,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, in Londonderry townſhip, in Cheſter county, viz.

Lot 1. A plantation, containing about 190 acres, near one third of which is cleared; there is on it a good log houſe, barn, ſtable, ſpring houſe, orchard, &c. and about 6 or 7 acres of meadow before the door; now in the tenure of John Picken.

Lot 2. A plantation, containing about 110 acres, one half cleared, with much ſuch improvements on it as above deſcribed; now in the tenure of James Pogue.

Lot 3. A plantation, containing about 180 acres, one half cleared, with ſuch improvements on it as above deſcribed; now in the tenure of the Widow Croſby.

Lot 4. A plantation, containing about 190 acres, one half cleared, with a new log barn, very good orchard, and other improvements like thoſe before deſcribed; in the tenure of Robert Grimes.

Lot 5. Two plantations, about 280 acres, one half cleared, and improvements on each much the ſame as thoſe above deſcribed; in the tenure of William Chaffin and David Breckenrig.

Lot 6. A plantation, containing about 380 acres, near one half cleared, with a good two-ſtory log houſe, 10 or 12 acres of meadow, and other improvements like thoſe above deſcribed; in the tenure of James Gibſon.

The above deſcribed tracts of land being one of the moſt healthy ſituations in Pennſylvania, on the great road to Lancaſter, about 16 miles from Newport, and in a neighbourhood where the produce of grain will always fetch the Philadelphia market price, at mills or malt-houſes, within a mile of their barn, a ſchool on the ſaid tract, and places of worſhip very contiguous; beſides being capable of great improvement, eſpecially in a great deal of fine meadow, which may be made on each place with very little expence, renders it quite needleſs to ſay any thing in their commendation. The whole premiſes may be viewed till the time of ſale, which will begin the above named day, at one o' clock, at the firſt deſcribed plantation, when they will be peremptorily ſold. Attendance will be given by

CHARLES ALLEN.

N. B. There is no leaſe on any of theſe plantations.---If the weather ſhould be bad on the day appointed, the ſale will be put off till the firſt fair day, or if more agreeable to the gentlemen attending, will be carried on at the neareſt tavern, called the Croſs Keys or Half-way Houſe, about a mile and a half from the premiſes.---Conſiderable time will be given for payment of moſt part of the money.

WHEREAS an advertiſement appeared in the Pennſylvania Gazette, of the 24th of Auguſt laſt, ſigned *Daniel Ellis*, and dated from Burlington, mentioning his having a warranty deed, from William Knight, and Ann, his wife, ſigned by me their Attorney, for the ſeventh part of a propriety, in Weſt New-Jerſey, being 3571 acres of rights. This is to inform the public, that I was inadvertently drawn in, through the perſwaſion of moſt of the then ſitting Council of Proprietors, to let Daniel Ellis have thoſe rights for 100l. I not knowing the value, or the nature of, or what a warranty deed meant.--- The power of attorney, under which I then acted, was not properly acknowledged, of which I was entirely ignorant, but have ſince been adviſed, that, for want of ſuch acknowledgment, nothing paſſes for the buyers, but an eſtate during the life of William Knight, an infirm old man. Having been thus informed, and underſtanding that there has been a number of conveyances made and thus divided by Danniel Ellis, viz.

To Thomas Rodman,	408	acres.
John Munrow,	408	
William Hewlings,	408	
John Hinchman,	408	
Samuel Clement,	408	
Thomas Hewlings,	408	
	2448	
Due to Daniel Ellis,	409	acres and 1-7th.
	2857	

To Thomas Rodman 88¾ acres, ſurveyed.
Daniel Ellis to John Little 100, returned to him and ſurveyed 12½
Daniel Ellis to Charles Read 300, returned to him 288 ſurveyed.
Evi Smith and Jordan Willets 200, ditto.
Japhet Leeds 8 acres and 1-5th, ditto.

Copied from the original warrants, lodged in a file in the Surveyor-General's Office, at Burlington, and compared by
ROBERT SMITH, *jun. Surveyor-General.*

To Thomas Rodman,	102	acres.
John Munrow,	102	
William Hewlings,	102	
Samuel Clement,	102	
Thomas Hewlings,	102	
John Hinchman,	102	
	612	
Due to Daniel Ellis,	102	acres and 2-7ths.
	714	acres and 2-7ths.
Daniel Ellis,	88¾	acres, ſurveyed.
John Churnard,	25 1 26	ditto.
Ditto, - - -	25 3 8	ditto.

Copied from the original warrant, lodged in a file in the Surveyor-General's Office, at Burlington, and compared by
ROBERT SMITH, *jun. Surveyor-General.*

I have been adviſed to lay this ſhort ſtate of the matter before the public, and likewiſe to obſerve, that I tendered to Daniel Ellis (for his reſigning me up the deed) in preſence of the abovementioned Council, the ſum of 115l. 4s. on the table; his refuſal has enforced me in my own vindication, and for the benefit of my poor friends in Ireland, and as well for thoſe who may hereafter incline to purchaſe, to inſert this advertiſement.

JAMES DERKINDEREN.

N. B. I offered to make them a good title for 200l. more, rather than diſpute with them. I got the heir at law, Ann Knight, or Davis, ſeparately and apart from her huſband, examined, before the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the 26th of July, 1773, under the City and Notary's ſeals. Alſo the huſband ſworn, that he was not worth 5l. ſterling, with the Notary's ſeal thereto.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, 12 miles from Philadelphia and 4 from Cheſter, containing 160 acres, 10 whereof are good meadow, and as much more may be made; there is on ſaid place a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a good well of water before the door, likewiſe a large frame barn and ſtables, with ſeveral other outhouſes, alſo two orchards, one of which beareth, the other is young and the chief part grafted with houſe-apples and pippins; ſaid place is well watered, and about 60 acres of it well wooded; there is on ſaid place a large log ſpring-houſe, with a log dairy-houſe about 15 yards off it, and as it is ſo handy to market, muſt render it the more valuable. For further particulars, enquire of JESSE WILKINSON, and JOSIAH WILKINSON, one living on, the other near the premiſes. ¶

TAKEN up adrift, on the 15th inſtant, near the Mouth of Mantua Creek, a ſhip's LONG-BOAT, almoſt new, her wale painted black, but almoſt worn off; ſhe had a number of rotten limes in her. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to WILLIAM OTWELL, *Flatman, living at Mantua-Creek Bridge, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey.* ¶

Cantwell's-Bridge, New-Caſtle County, Sept. 18, 1774.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcribers, on the night of the 14th inſtant, a heavy made brown HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, about 8 years old, a ſhort ſwitch tail, paces and trots, has been accuſtomed to the waggon, and is marked with the collar, is ſunk in the withers, proceeding from the fiſtula, and has ſeveral ſcars about his ſhoulders, occaſioned by his being roweled for that diſorder, ſhod all round, with new heavy ſhoes, no brand, or other marks remembered; the ſame night was taken out of an adjacent ſtable, a good ſaddle, with a ſtriped flannel ſaddle-cloth, and bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe (if ſtrayed) and brings him home, or gives information where he may be had, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward (but if ſtolen) for the horſe only Three Pounds, and for horſe and thief, the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by DICKSON *and* MILLAN.

N. B. If ſtrayed, and taken up out of this neighbourhood, the reward will be advanced accordingly. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frederick county, Maryland, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named Richard O'Donovan, *22 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, red beard, and light brown hair, which he wears tied in a club, he is freckled; he came in the brig Mermaid, Richard Briſcoe, maſter, from Limerick, Sept.* 19, 1772. *Had on, and took with him, an old lightiſh coloured coat, mended on the breaſt, with large metal buttons, and lined with lincey, two tow ſhirts, tow trowſers, tow drawers, thick Indian dreſſed leather breeches, made very long, an old felt hat, ſcolloped in the brim, coarſe mixed yarn ſtockings, black and white wool, coarſe ſhoes, tied, beſides ſeveral books, ſome of them Latin, and one Dutch grammar; it is likely he may paſs for a ſchoolmaſter, having ſome Latin, and a middling ſhare of arithmetic, and can do ſomething at the taylor's trade, and at the ſlight of hand. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by*

July 5, 1774. ‖ *W. YATES.*

Salford Forge, September 5, 1774.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Salford Forge, Philadelphia county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named Michael Murray, *about 5 feet 2 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, too ſhort to tie, walks remarkably ſtiff, is a well ſet fellow, and about 19 years of age, came over from Waterford laſt ſpring with Captain Button, and talks much on the Iriſh dialect; had on a grey cloth upper jacket, red Turkey ſtriped under ditto, with the ſtripes across, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, new ſhoes, and a wool hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* ROBERT COLEMAN. ¶

RUN away, on the 26th of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil county, in the province of Maryland, near Elk Forge, an indented ſervant man, named James Munks, *by trade a Collier, about 5 feet 2 inches high, has ſhort black hair, about 25 years of age, is very much given to liquor; had on, and took with him, a cloth coloured jacket, without ſleeves, with a metal button to each corner of the flap, a red flannel ditto, 2 ſhirts, one of tow the other ozenbrigs, and two pair of trowſers, one ticklenburgh, pretty much patched, the other ozenbrigs, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and an old felt hat, without lining. It is likely that he may paſs for an oſtler, and may poſſibly give a tolerable good deſcription of the country to New-York, having inliſted into a regiment which laid there in 1771, from which he got his diſcharge for being under-ſize. Whoever apprehends the ſaid runaway, and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have the reward of FOUR DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by* ROBERT MILLS. ¶

WAS ſtolen, in the night of the 15th of September inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, a black MARE, between 13 and 14 years old, has a ſmall ſnip near her mouth, and a remarkable full eye, on the ball of her near eye there are lumps of whitiſh fleſh, has a ſhort dock, and her foretop thin and ſhort; ſhe is a natural pacer, and goes remarkably wide and ſtiffiſh with her hind legs when rode faſt. Any perſon ſecuring the thief and mare, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the owner gets his mare again, ſhall have a reward of Three Pounds, *but for the mare only* Twenty Shillings, *paid by* SAMUEL BOND. §

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

ON Sunday, the 18th of September, abſconded from his ſervice, at Franklin Park, near Burlington, a NEGROE ſlave, the property of the ſubſcriber, by name Frank, was purchaſed of a certain John Davan, Haccanſack townſhip, Bergen county, New-Jerſey. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe in any of his Majeſty's goals in America, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. He is a likely fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high, buſhy hair, and of the Indian caſt; has had ſeveral maſters, and never ſtaid long in one place, when abroad impoſes himſelf on the public for a free man. At the time of his elopement he ſtole a horſe from out of the paſture, turned him adrift near Bordentown, which is ſince come home, and is ſuppoſed to have ſtolen another near the place where he turned mine off, the property of one Mr. Quickſey, near Bordentown, an iron grey mare, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, a ſtar in her forehead, neither brand or ear-mark, quite ſound, one of her hoofs a little twiſted.--- It is not known what he went off in, but took a bundle with him, which is ſuppoſed to contain the following articles, viz. 3 or 4 ſhirts, 3 or 4 pair of linen trowſers, a pair of red ditto, a brown cloth jacket, a ſtriped linen ditto, 2 or 3 pair of worſted ſtockings, a pair of good ſhoes, and a good hat. BALDWIN WAKE. ¶

Philadelphia, September 13, 1774.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Fourth-day, the 28th inſtant, at ſix o' clock in the evening,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT, late of Samuel Neave, deceaſed, including all the back buildings, green-houſe, coach-houſe, ſtable and garden, ſituate at the corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets, being 50 feet front on Second-ſtreet, and 180 feet deep on Spruce-ſtreet, 40 feet whereof at the weſt end widens to the breadth of 80 feet; the whole is enclоſed with brick walls. REESE MEREDITH, HUGH ROBERTS, LUKE MORRIS, and JACOB HARMAN, Executors.

N. B. One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid down; one third in 6 months, the other third in one year, with intereſt.

On the day following, at 9 o' clock in the morning, at the above dwelling-houſe, will begin the ſale of the houſhold goods and kitchen furniture.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's paſture, in the Northern Liberties, near Buſh Hill, in the night of the 13th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, branded on one of his ſhoulders A. P. in one piece, one hind foot white, ſhod all round, a buſhy mane and tail, 14½ hands high, about 9 years old, paces, trots and gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to me in Philadelphia, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and for the horſe and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, Five Pounds, paid by

September 20, 1774. ‖ PETER DEHAVEN.

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